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War Work Dam Rushed; Deferred Draftees Call? Canada 16-to-70 Registry

The World's Day—May 20, 1942

Washington: North Carolina Dam Taken Over

The Federal Works Agency announced that under authority from President Roosevelt acting through the War Powers Act, it had taken over the job of completing construction of the $8,000,000 Hight Point, N. C., dam and hydroelectric development, "in order to relieve a power shortage for war work in the area.

Extension of Gasoline rationing to include the entire 48 States is under consideration, President Roosevelt disclosed as the War Production Board directed drafting of a nation-wide plan. [Page 3.]

An increase in income tax rates for individuals from 4 to 6 per cent, together with a sharp rise in surtaxes, was approved by the House Ways and Means Committee, seeking $2,750,000,000 in new revenue. [Financial Page.]

Exclusion of aircraft, ammunition, and other armaments sold to the United States Government from the universal price ceiling was authorized by the Office of Price Administration to insure continued high level production.

Over-all control of plans to protect some essential facilities in the United States such as communications systems, highways, railways, utilities, and natural resources, against sabotage was given to the Office of Civilian Defense by President Roosevelt.

Capt. James Roosevelt, the President's eldest son, has been chosen for temporary advancement to Major, the Marine Corps disclosed as the names of 310 Captains selected for advancement were announced.

Lewis W. Douglas, former Director of the Budget, was appointed Deputy Administrator of the War Shipping Administration, by Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, War Shipping Administrator.

President Prado of Peru arrived in the Capital by Army bomber from New York and went immediately to the White House to confer with President Roosevelt before leaving for Miami by airliner.

New England: Call Likely for Deferred Draftees

Induction of many Selective Service registrants, deferred because of dependents, is held likely by Bay State draft head. [Page 5.]

Angier L. Goodwin resigned as Chairman of the Massachusetts Commission on Administration and Finance and will be succeeded by Representative Paul Foster. [Page 2.]

A small boy who begged a flight with Jimmy Doolittle in Massachusetts back in 1929 was one of the Army Lieutenants who flew with General Doolittle in the bombing of Tokyo. [Page 5.]

Steps were taken by Bay State officials toward prosecution of violators of gas ration rules. [Page 2.]

Commissioner Lyman disclosed prisoners in Massachusetts institutions are making checker and cribbage boards for soldiers. [Page 2.]

New hirings of workers in the war industry of New England will total 233,000 this year. [Page 2.]

Prof. Andre Morize of Harvard told a newspaper institute that Hitler may be planning to use French Premier Laval as a decoy for launching a "peace offensive" against the United States at expense of Britain. [Page 2.]

Boston sidestepped diplomatic difficulties by holding two Lafayette Day observances—one for Vichy and one for de Gaulle. [Page 2.]

National: Steel Workers Accept Pay Cut

Sacrifice of higher pay for Saturday, Sunday, and holiday work within a 40-hour week, recommended by the Executive Board of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, was accepted by the United Steel Workers of America in convention at Cleveland. [Page 10.]

Seventy days after work was started, the Liberty freighter John Page—named for a revolutionary war hero and former Governor of Virginia—was launched at the Terminal Island Yards of the California Shipbuilding Corporation at San Pedro.

Directors of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. in New York declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2.25 a share on the capital stock.

Europe: New Front Disputed by Hore-Belisha

Leslie Hore-Belisha, former British Secretary for War, indicated before the House of Commons that in his view a second front was not practical at the present time. He urged formation of a separate Defense Ministry. [Page 7.]

Heinrich Himmler, Germany's Gestapo chief, has been named chief of Nazi police forces in the Netherlands coincidentally with reports that the Netherlands is to be incorporated in the Reich. [Page 6.]

Germany has demanded that France place 800,000 tons of French shipping under German control, Moscow reported.

Japan has approved appointment of J. A. Malik as new Russian Ambassador at Tokyo, succeeding Constantin Smetanin.

Yugoslav guerrillas under Gen. Draja Mihailovitch derailed a troop train, killing many Italian soldiers, Yugoslav sources in Palestine reported.

More than 150,000 Germans have been evacuated from bombed areas to southern Greece, according to traveler recently arrived in Lisbon.

Canada: Listing of 16 to 70 Groups Ordered

Compulsory registration of virtually all men in Canada between the ages of 16 and 70 who are not gainfully employed, has been ordered. Men are required to register the week beginning May 31, and every two weeks thereafter.

United Nations unity in matters governing airtraining was reported progressing satisfactorily as delegates to the air training conference in Canada began secret session on the second day of the meeting. [Page 1.]

Americas: Argentina to Expel German Agent

Argentina ordered arrest and expulsion of a leading Nazi agent, Enrique Vollberg.

Mexican labor unions decided to boycott all German, Japanese, and Italian nationals and establishments. Union waiters will refuse to serve Axis citizens. Theater employees will not admit them.

Foreign Minister Barros Jarpa reportedly defined the country's status as "non-belligerent." Before the Chamber of Deputies he defended Chile's maintenance of diplomatic relations with Germany, Italy, and Japan.

The War: RAF Hits Industrial Mannheim

In the air: Resuming night air offensive against Germany, RAF bombers numbering in "hundreds" struck at Mannheim, southern German industrial center. Fourteen British planes were admitted lost. German night raiders attacked a British coastal town which they identified as Hull.

Mediterranean: Vichy reported a Franco-British naval-air battle off Algiers, in which the British were reported to have lost two planes, and the French one. Italy announced loss of one of its submarines.

At sea: Sinking of two more medium-sized ships of United States registry by U-boats in the Gulf of Mexico last week was announced in Washington.

China: Japanese forces have launched a new offensive in Eastern China in Chekiang and South Honan Provinces.

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Weather Predictions

FAIR | RAIN | WARMER | CLOUDY

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Pay Problems Being Tied To Price Ceiling

Move for higher wages in war industries hits a snag in new ruling of Henderson board.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20—New wage and price problems thronged to perplex Government officials as three big new wages cases—General Motors, "Little Steel" and Chase Copper & Brass Company—came before the War Labor Board.

The Government is considering establishment of a wage standard in connection with wage stabilization, according to William H. Davis, WLB head. Canada's $25 a week standard is being considered, at least as a minimum, he said.

Meanwhile, the Office of Price Administration put Mr. Davis' agency under pressure. It was stated that an increase in wages no longer would be accepted as an excuse for raising prices. Heretofore when wages were increased, OPA often considered that this was an excuse for a price increase. Now that excuse is out.

Decision Cuts Two Ways

OPA's decision cuts two ways. In the first place it is likely to fortify employers' objection to higher wages, particularly if present wages are above the "standard" which may be established. In the second place OPA is putting tacit pressure on its fellow agency, the WLB, not to raise too many wages. It serves notice that if wages are raised WLB must take the responsibility for the subsequent demand for higher prices.

Still a third matter has come up in the complex problems of WLB. Hitherto all its wage decisions have arisen where there was a contest between employer and workers, and particularly where there was a union membership controversy. But now the problem is moving into larger economic spheres. A Southern California aircraft company, which has no dispute with a labor union, has asked WLB if it would be all right to raise wages.

Clarification Sought

The problem here is to decide whether such a wage increase here would set off a whole new batch of wage increases in other competitive companies. It is not certain whether WLB has authority to intervene in wage cases, anyway, where no dispute is involved. So the Board is setting up a four-man committee to consider the question and perhaps ask Mr. Roosevelt for a clarifying order.

That is where the proposed "standard wage" also comes in. Mr. Davis discussed that Tuesday at a press conference. If there were some sort of a standard then the harassed board might have something to shoot at in granting or withholding wage advances.

1,000 Planes a Raid to Bomb Germany; Japan Begins New Offensive in China; U.S. Outproducing Axis—Ships Speeded

Douglas gets key post in merchant marine; Roosevelt acts to prevent sabotage.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20—News from the war-production fronts continued favorable, with rising temperature, today as Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, told his press conference it was only natural in light of the increasing power and facilities of the United States for an offensive war that calculations as to the duration of the war should be revised.

There were three main developments which cast their shadows ahead—shadows which presage unpleasant showers for Germany and Japan. They are these:

1. **Not only are the United Nations**, as Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board, has stated, exceeding Axis production in virtually every category, but now Berlin is openly admitting it. It is admitting more than that. A German radiocast to its own people, recorded by the Government monitoring service here, candidly foresees materiel superiority of the United Nations over the Axis and consoles its listeners with the hopeful assurances that "America will not be able to transport its supplies to Europe and Asia."

2. **The Government took further action** today to speed ship construction which the White House confidently insists is rapidly moving into top production and will both meet this year's schedule of 8,000,000 tons and exceed next year's schedule of 15,000,000 tons.

To free Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Chairman of the Maritime Commission, and War Shipping Administrator, and his immediate assistant, Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, for great concentration on the ship building program, Lewis Douglas has just been appointed Deputy Administrator of the War Shipping Administration.

Mr. Douglas, Director of the Budget in the first Roosevelt term and later a prominent supporter of Wendell L. Willkie in the 1940 campaign, has recently been chief adviser to Admiral Land. His authority and duties are now being enlarged and he will be concerned both in the planning and directing the use of the merchant marine.

3. **The Growing Conviction** in the highest quarters in the capital is that, with the balance of military power definitely shifting from the Axis to the Allies, Germany and Japan will have to attempt a

Continued on Page 7, Column 3

United Nations nearing unity on air program and 'pooling' of resources.

By Morris McDougall
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 20—Emphasizing the importance of the United Nations Air-Training conference which moved into its second day here today, Maj. Gen. Barton K. Yount, in charge of the United States Army Air Force's training program, declared that the conference came at a particularly auspicious time for the United States. This, he said, was because the United States Army Air Force is undergoing "considerable" expansion aimed at establishing a "very large" training program.

While proceedings at the conferences are generally to be withheld from public notice, three high-ranking delegates to the conference, which is represented by 13 of the United Nations, reported in press interviews "an auspicious start," and "favorable progress" in the deliberations.

One of these three delegates, General Yount, commented on the United States air-training effort, stating that "our program is naturally larger than that of the British Commonwealth air-training plan." We have vastly greater resources in man power, finances, and equipment.

He added, however, that "we have learned a great deal from Canada, just as has every other Allied country with a training program."

Training Is Changing

Methods of training in Canada and the United States were very similar said General Yount. Air authorities in each country have been studying methods adopted in the other. He pointed out that the United States had been training many Royal Air Force airmen and when he recently asked a British chief of air training if the instruction filled the requirements of the RAF he was told that it did. There may be some little difference in types of aircraft used, but in the main they are much the same.

Robert A. Lovett, United States Undersecretary of Air, declared at the same time that education and intelligence are not necessarily the same thing at all and "it is intelligence that is needed in airmen. It is intelligence rather than a diploma that makes a man pass his screening test for the air force." Mr. Lovett added that he felt many countries had made a mistake in sticking too rigidly to arbitrary educational standards. The United States, he said, had got away from it.

Committees Meet

At an earlier press conference, Canadian Air Minister Charles G. Power announced that committees of technical experts had met informally on May 18 and were "clearing away the underbrush" preparatory to the regular meetings that would follow the inaugural ceremonies in the Senate Chamber May 19. Mr. Power is

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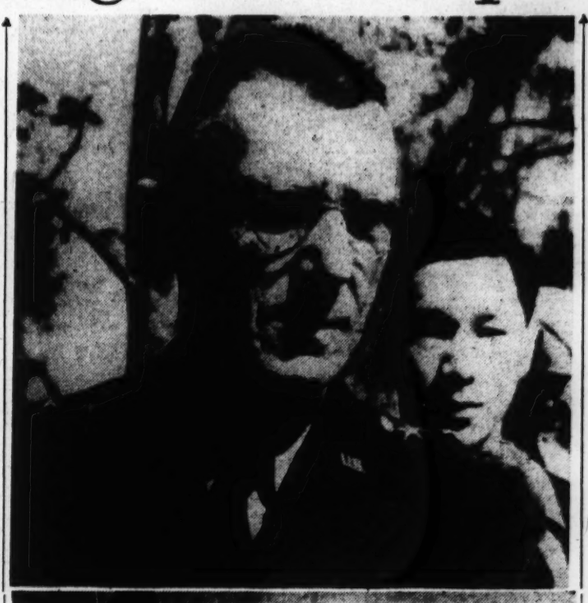

Associated Press-Paramount News

With the Chinese in Burma

Above: Lieut. Gen. Joseph Stilwell, American Commander of the Chinese forces in the Burma-South China war zone with his aides somewhere on that front. Below: The helmets of these Chinese soldiers may vary in style but the Chinese national flag for which they fight is the same for all. This color guard is part of the Chinese forces fighting under General Stilwell.

RAF attacks Mannheim—More U. S. troops due in Ireland, according to President.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Hundreds of British bombers were reported partaking in a renewal of the devastating raids on German-occupied territory, attacking particularly Mannheim in Germany and St. Nazaire in France.

One detachment of four-motored Stirling bombers was announced to have dropped 40,000 incendiary bombs on Mannheim — the fifty-fourth raid on that great chemical and armament center.

Loss by the British of 14 planes indicates the extensive scale of the raid. Present facilities enable Britain to send out 800 planes on a single raid. Soon the air command expects to be able to send 1,000 planes on such an errand.

Meanwhile advancing Japanese forces at at least two points on the old battlefields of Eastern China would appear to justify Chungking's warnings that a serious offensive has opened to clean up this long stagnant struggle.

Such an attempt might well be a logical outcome of the conquest of Burma and the stoppage of most western help to China through that gateway. Moreover, the Japanese ability to keep its fighting forces busy at a number of widely separated points has become proverbial.

Nevertheless, the 800,000 or so Japanese troops in China are scattered over an enormous territory, and provided that a minimum of aerial help is given by the United Nations, the Chinese might hold their own against the southward drive in Chekiang and the other offensive in South Honan.

For the present, the supremely vital conflict is still in progress in Europe, where a large contingent of American troops—the precursor of many more, according to President Roosevelt—is disembarking in Northern Ireland. While the RAF has resumed its effective help for the Russians—the best help available, Sir Stafford Cripps told Parliament, until Britain is ready for invasion of the Continent—the Russians themselves appear to be locked in a terrific conflict from Kharkov to the Crimea.

The precise state of the battle at the moment is obscure. A new German offensive 80 miles south of the Kharkov fighting, intended to endanger the Russian salient just east of that city, appears to have been launched, although neither the Russian nor the German communiqués stress this move.

The Russians devote most of the report to their strongly opposed advance around Kharkov. The Germans switch interest to the Kerch Peninsula, where, they say, they are now in complete control of the coastline, having captured 149,000 prisoners and 258 armored cars and tanks. They were said to be massing 100,000 parachutists for a great air-borne invasion of the Caucasus. The Russians, however, say they still are resisting on the Kerch Peninsula.

Justice Department Clears Senator Walsh of Charges

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—Democratic Leader Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky told the Senate today that Attorney General Francis Biddle had informed him that a Justice Department investigation had "completely exonerated" Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts of published sattements that Senator Walsh had visited a "house of degradation" in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Addressing a crowded Senate in which Senator Walsh's was one of the few vacant seats, Senator Barkley told of the publication in the New York Post of charges that Senator Walsh had been a frequent visitor to a house in Brooklyn at which Senator Barkley said there were reports that soldiers and sailors were "plied with liquor" in order that information on the movement of ships might be obtained from them.

Senator Walsh told him personally, Senator Barkley said, that he never had been to the house in question and had been in Brooklyn only three times in his life, on each occasion to make public speeches. The Kentuckian added that a Justice Department investigation, which he and Republican Leader Charles L. McNary of Oregon agreed should be made, "completely exonerated" Senator Walsh.

Barkley Takes Floor

Senator Barkley took the floor at the opening of the session to say that he wished to make a statement involving the high privilege of the Senate and "the highest personal privilege of the members of the Senate."

On May 1, 1942, Senator Barkley said, the New York Post printed a story growing out of the trial of a case in Brooklyn involving a defendant by the name of Gustave H. Beekman. Mr. Beekman was on trial, Senator Barkley continued, for "an offense too loathesome to mention in the Senate or in any group of ladies and gentlemen."

Involved in the case, Senator Barkley continued, was a place referred to as a "house of degradation." Mr. Beekman was convicted, he said, and following the conviction issued an "affiravit or an alleged affidavit involving a member of the Senate of the United

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China's Appeal for Aid Based on Unselfish Aims

By Guenther Stein
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHUNGKING, China, May 20—Although the Chinese Government has been strongly insisting on the need for receiving all possible help from the Allies in view of expected heavy Japanese attacks, the Chinese have far from a selfish view of the war.

"China's feeling of solidarity with the other anti-aggression powers has never been as strong as it is now," a high Chinese government official told this writer.

"The fundamental issue for China, as for the other members of the United Nations bloc, is the development of the war situation as a whole," said this official.

This broadly international outlook on nearby events reflects the views of a growing number of the best informed people in China and is the basis for their calm reaction to the loss of all-important positions in Burma with its repercussions on Yunnan and India.

The battle of the Coral Sea made a deep impression in Chungking for it gave a resounding reply to the much asked questions "where is the American fleet?" and "where are all the new American planes going?"

Concern Over Australia

The concern that Australia might be lost was probably greater than apprehension about any other position of the United Nations against Japan and it is felt that this fear is now in the process of being removed.

This is the background against which developments in Burma and Yunnan are being viewed in Chungking. The battle of Burma, however, is not considered as over. What China now wants is re-enforcements for the American volunteer group and The Royal Air Force which have given as effective help as their limited material permitted.

But it is clear that Japanese invasion of Yunnan Province came as a surprise to most Chinese and the majority seems to be inclined to the belief that the original objectives of the Japanese Army were:

1. To cut or forestall transportation routes between China and India across the mountains of Yunnan;

2. To destroy as much as possible of the foreign supplies still stored or moving on the Burma road;

3. An attempt to strike at a

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Help Build Rubber Junk Heap

By Howard W. Blakeslee
Wide World-Associated Press Writer

A great, urgent, nation-wide rubber scrap experiment is about to start—to see whether baby's bottle nipples, old rubber heels, lawn hose, hot water bottles, anything at all with old rubber in it, can be used to get more rubber.

That has never been done in this country. We have reclaimed used rubber only from tires and tubes. But the need is getting suddenly bitter. You can start saving the rubber junk with a reasonable outlook of helping.

The resulting rubber, however, will not get back to you. Every pound will go to aid our troops or our allies' soldiers.

The situation, as of this week, is that the nation's stock pile of natural rubber is down to about 460,000 tons, due to war's huge drains. That figure is low. It is less than one year's peacetime U. S. rubber use.

Add to that the fact that it takes about 40 per cent natural rubber added to the synthetic to make a good tire, and the further astounding fact that our synthetic rubber for war alone apparently will have to go to nearly 1,000,000 tons a year.

Going to Junk Heap

So we are going to the junk heap, and more than that, we are going to scrape together a rubber junk heap the like of which never has existed in our country.

Just what will be found, nobody knows. Last year the reclaimed rubber, from tires and tubes, was nearly 300,000 tons. But already the source has dwindled to the point where the reclaim factories will have to close by midsummer unless something is done.

There still are a lot of old tires and tubes, some hoarded by canny persons who expect a price rise. A drive will bring out more, but not enough. So save that bottle stopper.

What can be made out of scrap rubber?

Nearly everything that can be made of fresh natural rubber.

For years the public has been using many articles made of anywhere from 50 to nearly 100 per cent reclaimed rubber, and not realizing it.

How old can rubber be before it loses its stretch, life, strength and reclaim value?

Used tires and tubes are good for reclaim after five years, and probably much longer. The period of their life depends on exposure to light and tension. The other articles now to be tried are unpredictable. Some few probably will be useful after years of service, others almost worthless.

Stands Exposure

Can any chemical be added to reclaimed rubber to restore its newness? No, but in some respects reclaimed rubber is better than fresh rubber. It stands exposure to light and to weather better.

How often can rubber be repocessed before losing its last useful resiliency? Again no one knows, because we never have had to try.

The Bureau of Industrial Conservation, Washington, has organized the 48 States. A further organization is planned in each town and city. The purpose is to collect junk, which means both metal and rubber.

The work is to be done by the junk dealers, renamed scrap brokers. Volunteer work in some communities may help, but the collection job is so big that something more is needed. An effort is under way to get the Reconstruction Finance Commission to subsidize the scrap brokers so that they will not lose money.

Mass Production Of Synthetic Rubber?

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 20

An informed source said today that War Production Chairman Donald M. Nelson had ordered surveys on the feasibility of mass production of synthetic rubber from grain alcohol.

Mr. Nelson will hold a conference of persons concerned with the rubber problem, including representatives of the War and Navy Departments, the WPB, and Rubber Co-ordinator Arthur Newhall, to arrive at a decision.

President's Hint

President Roosevelt aroused new conjecture as to the purpose of concentrating American troops in Northern Ireland today with a statement strongly implying that more are to be added to the thousands already there.

Speculation centered upon the much-discussed possibility that ultimately the forces there are to be used for opening a second continental front against the Nazis.

At his press conference, Mr. Roosevelt said that the operation was successfully carried out. He

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Goodwin Quits Administration and Finance Commission to Run for Congress

233,000 More Workers For N. E. in 1942

Nearly 250,000 new workers will be brought into the war industry of New England this year, John F. Hardy, Regional Director of the Social Security Board, forecast today.

The anticipated hirings of war plants are:

Connecticut	100,000
Massachusetts	100,000
Maine	15,000
Rhode Island	10,000
New Hampshire	5,000
Vermont	3,000
Total	233,000

Mr. Hardy's estimate was based on the latest survey of plants with war contracts made by the United States Employment Service, which is operated by the Social Security Board. The period covered is the remainder of 1942.

The Employment Service asks each war plant in the country periodically to study its prospective need for new workers, so that the nation may have a constantly up-to-date inventory of labor supply and labor needs.

A big percentage of the hirings represents new jobs opened up by plant expansion or new plants going into operation. The figures also include replacements made necessary by men being taken out of industry by the draft and enlistments.

Many of the new war workers will come from nondefense industries where plants have been closed for lack of materials or their production curtailed. These are persons who already have industrial experience, although they may require retraining for their new jobs. Many other hirings will be filled by the thousands now being trained in public vocational courses for just such openings.

"There has never been such a mass of hirings in New England in a single year as that now anticipated by Federal officials," commented Roger Johnson, Statistician for the New England Council.

"The expected total of 233,000 is equivalent to more than a quarter of all those employed in manufacturing in New England in 1939, the last normal year for which there is exact data. The total then was 945,603, as reported in the 1940 census.

"On the basis of the present level, when New England industry is employing an estimated 1,300,000, 233,000 workers comprise about 16 per cent of current employment."

James Out on $500 Bail on Charge Of Libel of President

Edward Holton James, Concord, Mass., lawyer, author, and head of an organization known as "The Yankee Freemen," when arraigned today before Judge Vincent Brogna in Middlesex Superior Court on charges of criminal libel of President Roosevelt, reversed his original position, which was that he wished to remain in jail, and announced that he was ready to post bail in the amount of $5,000.

Apparently to Mr. James's surprise, Judge Brogna reduced bail to $500 which was paid and Mr. James was released. He is on the list for future trial before the Middlesex Superior Court.

The indictments against him allege criminal libel of the President in a publication entitled "Yankee Freeman." Mr. James waived his right to release on bail when arraigned on May 4. A nephew of Henry and William James, he had been arrested at his home on April 25.

Hurley Demand Refused

Former Gov. Charles F. Hurley (D) of Massachusetts re-entered the public spotlight today by demanding that State Auditor Thomas J. Buckley (D) be given opportunity to prove his charges that the activities of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety were being dictated by "politics." The committee, however, by voice vote rejected Mr. Hurley's motion that Mr. Buckley be invited to appear before the committee when he completes his examination of financial records of the organization.

By a Staff Photographer

Scouting and Defense Linked

Group outside Beacon Street, Boston headquarters of Massachusetts Girl Scouts, Inc. Front row, left to right: Miss Marguerite Twohy, Regional Director; Mrs. James L. Faden, President. Back row, left to right: Mrs. Ronald Leslie, Director of Pine Tree National Training School, Miss Oleda Schrotiky, National Dramatics Adviser.

Girl Scouts Take Pledge Of 'Silence'

The Massachusetts Girl Scouts, Inc., as an organization and as individuals, today accepted the pledge of silence administered, at the afternoon session of their 23d annual meeting, at Cedar Hill, Waltham, by Lieut.-Col. Howard W. Robbins, former United States Federal Commissioner at present attached to the protection division of the Federal Office of Civilian Defense. The promise to refrain from spreading rumors is in co-operation with the national "Loose Talk Costs Lives" program.

Election of officers resulted in a third term as President for Mrs. James L. Faden of Melrose, who is acting also as New England liaison officer between the State's girl scouts and the civilian defense authorities. Other officers elected were four Vice-Presidents: Miss Amy E. Brewer of Marion, Mrs. Herbert C. Hardy of Newton, Mrs. William V. McDermott of Salem, and Mrs. Francis J. Sill of Westboro. Mrs. Oliver Wolcott of Hamilton was elected Treasurer, Mrs. Edward D. Bement of Pocasset Assistant Treasurer, and Mrs. Arthur K. Paddock of Hingham, Clerk.

At the morning session a dramatization of "Girl Scout Dollars—Do's and Don't" written by Mrs. Charles Farnsworth of Concord was presented. Speakers at the afternoon meeting were Miss Marjory Warren, supervisor of home libraries of the Children's Aid Association, and Miss Oleda Schrottky, National Dramatics Adviser, from New York.

Gets Honor

Sally Lee Smith

President of the graduating class of Simmons College, was crowned "Queen of the May" this morning by the sophomore class president, Sarah Field. The annual senior-sophomore breakfast, which is held on Brookline Avenue Campus, begins at 6:45 a. m. with a serenade to awaken the seniors. After the court procession, where the Queen is crowned and the seniors are presented with corsages, the sophomores perform the traditional Maypole dance. The "King" then plants the tree and both classes and guests sit down to a breakfast of strawberry shortcake.

Foster Viewed by Observers As Successor

Resignation of Angier L. Goodwin of Melrose as Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance was submitted to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today.

This move was taken to clear the way for Mr. Goodwin's candidacy for the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress from the Eighth Congressional District. It is Governor Saltonstall's rule that officials or employees seeking elective office must resign from their State positions.

Reliable sources report that Mr. Goodwin's successor on the Commission will be Representative Paul W. Foster (R), of Great Barrington. Representative Foster, for several months, has been serving the Commission as special consultant. He has been particularly active in uncovering economy possibilities with which to build up a financial reserve against the climbing revenues from gasoline, corporation, and income tax sources.

Mr. Goodwin is leaving State service after 17 consecutive years at the State House, first as a legislator and recently as an appointive officer. From 1925 through 1928, he served as State Representative, and from 1929 through 1941 he was a member of the Senate, the last three years being President of the upper branch.

After acting as presiding officer at the Senate impeachment trial of Counsellor Daniel H. Coakley, for which he gained considerable praise, Mr. Goodwin was appointed chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance. At that time he resigned from the Senate.

The Eighth Congressional District, as revamped under the 1941 legislative re-apportionment of congressional districts, is considered a set-up for Mr. Goodwin. The new district includes Mr. Goodwin's old senatorial district, territory in which he is well known.

The Incumbent now is Representative Arthur D. Healey (D) of Somerville, who has been appointed member of the Federal District Court. Thus he will not seek re-election. The district, as revised, is considered overwhelmingly Republican.

Mr. Goodwin's expected successor, Representative Foster, is a member of the important House Committee on Ways and Means. He has been concerned particularly with State finance since entering the House of Representatives in 1937. In recent weeks, he has been acting as "financial trouble shooter" in the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

Inasmuch as Representative Christian A. Herter (R) of Boston, Speaker of the House, has already announced his candidacy for the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress in the Tenth District, Mr. Goodwin's congressional candidacy means that both presiding officers of the 1941 Legislature are seeking to advance to the national House.

By a Staff Photographer

Sale in Brookline Garden

The annual disposal of plants by the New England Farm & Garden Association was held today in the beautiful garden of Mrs. George A. Lyon of Brookline. The two members of the Association shown among the flowers are Mrs. Terry Collens (left) and Mrs. Stanwood Bradlee (right).

Boston Doubly Celebrate Its Lafayette Day

Boston officially celegrated Lafayette Day twice this afternoon—once for Vichy adherents, once for de Gaullists—as Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, who arranged the dual observance, tiptoed lightly over the thin ice of international politics.

Once at 12 o'clock noon, and again at 2 p. m., Boston paid tribute to the Marquis de Lafayette, who passed on May 20, 1834. Similar ceremonies have been held—but not in duplicate—each year since the 1920s at the Lafayette Mall on the Common.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall had proclaimed the day "Lafayette Day" throughout the Commonwealth, but he had no apparent trouble skirting away from references to Vichey-Hitler collaboration. The proclamation text, read by Maj. Samuel Smith, his aide, simply looked forward to the day when the French people "may once again be masters of their future."

Mayor Tobin, responsible for the official celebration, departed from a prepared address at noon—omit references to Lafayette's refusal of honors proffered by Emperor Napoleon. He confined his remarks to a tribute to the "gallant young marquis" who "lives forever in our grateful remembrance."

At 2 p. m., however, the Mayor—speaking to a de Gaullist audience—said Lafayette "would have refused 'collaboration' with Hitler even more certainly than he rejected it under Napoleon. He would have stood out against the Nazis, even if his resistance caused him to be thrown into a concentration camp."

Behind the scenes, the two camps of Frenchmen apparently were maneuvering to turn the observances to their own purposes. M. François Brière, Vichy consul in Boston, declared in reply to the Mayor's remarks that "we refuse to believe in the possibility of any conflict between France and the United States, and we put all our faith and hopes in the unbreakable friendship between the two nations."

[Yesterday the Laval Government began a shortwave campaign to woo French Americans away from allegiance to the United States Government, according to the United States Office of Facts and Figures. But it appears to be the present Laval policy to avoid an open break between the two countries.]

Just before the Vichy ceremonies began, a telegraph messenger casually stepped up to the Mall and placed a Free French wreath among the others already there. There was no time or opportunity to remove it, without being conspicuous, and so there it remained, bearing the legend, "Lafayette fought to free America—de Gaulle fights to free France."

The theme of the 2 p. m. ceremonies was Free French friendship for the nited Nations. Dr. Rene deMessieres, Wellesley College professor, presided; Major Smith, representing the Governor, read the proclamation; and Mayor Tobin placed another red, white, and blue wreath on the Mall.

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Freshen blankets now for safe storage. Now bindings if you wish.
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Distrust of French Führer Urged by Harvard Professor

Urging the American people to "distrust the Fuehrer of France and trust her people," Prof. Andre Morize of Harvard University held today that Hitler may use Pierre Laval, Chief of Government at Vichy, as a decoy in the launching of a "peace offensive" toward the United States at the expense of Great Britain.

Professor Morize was addressing 50 newspapermen who are guests of the Nieman Journalism Foundation at a two-week Harvard War Institute.

"Hitler may count on Laval if he wants to launch any peace offensive, and that is perhaps why he has not exacted from Laval a complete breach with the United States, and that is perhaps why Laval has swallowed the Martinique incident," he declared.

Professor Morize said Laval would enjoy being cast in the role of "a graceful dove of peace," and that he might be used by Hitler in attempting to show that Great Britain was "the great trouble maker."

He said that such a peace offensive might conceivably seek to have the United States recognize a "restored Europe" with Italy, France and Germany as the redeemers. He said the offensive might also seek to give the false impression that if we would cooperate everything would be "peaceful for ever after for the United States."

Declaring the French people hate Laval and that their sentiments are strongly pro-British and pro-American, Professor Morize said he had information that the people in France suffer from lack of news due to "the practical wearing out of their radio sets and the impossibility of repair."

He said Laval was taking advantage of that difficulty of receiving outside information and he declared the United Nations should make greater use of pamphlets dropped from airplanes to disseminate information.

With a warning that the United Nations must win the war by 1945 or lose freedom for 100 years, Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, is urging the American War Department to finance college educations for 50,000 high school boys.

Speaking yesterday before Harvard War Institute, Dr. Conant said it is vital for America to make efficient use of its man power, including youth from 16 to 21 years of age.

He proposed that the Government select 50,000 boys who are promising officer material in the eyes of their high school principals and give them two-year college educations, their training to include intensive courses in military science.

He disclosed that he is considering seeking Congressional sponsorship for the scheme.

The Harvard President estimated that it would cost approximately $200,000,000, but would have the effect of mobilizing the cream of American youth into officer posts in the fighting forces.

Referring to reduction of the draft age to 20 years, he said "the possibility of still further reduction to the age of 19 or 18 is a matter of extreme probability."

Gas Rationers Probe 'Double' Registrations

To help detect possible gasoline ration "chiselers," the Massachusetts Registry of Motor Vehicles today turned over to the State Rationing Board the names of 3,500 automobile owners who obtained duplicate registration certificates between May 4 and 14.

The list will be used to determine whether any of these car owners used the duplicate registrations to obtain extra gasoline ration cards.

The registry also gave to the Rationing Board the names of 142 owners of beach wagons who turned in passenger card plates for truck plates during the period from May 1 to 14.

Although most of these transfers are believed to be legitimate, State authorities pointed out that a person using a beach wagon for pleasure purposes might obtain an X-card by transferring his registration from the passenger to the truck type.

On the heels of reports that retail gasoline dealers are undermining the gasoline ration "honor" systems by allowing regular customers all the gas they want, an investigation of dealer practices was under way in New England today.

This was revealed by Kenneth B. Backman, New England Regional Director of the Office of Price Administration. At present the inspections are being carried on by regional inspectors pending formation of investigatory organizations within the various States.

Director Backman explained that the investigation is being made through spot checks. The inspectors, in many cases, he said, are acting as shoppers.

There have been numerous reports that some dealers are cancelling too few or no ration card units on gasoline purchases.

Trooper Fatally Shot By a Young Farm Hand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BYFIELD, Mass., May 20—A Massachusetts State trooper was fatally wounded here early today by a young farm hand, who had been displaying two revolvers to his family and neighbors. The trooper, Charles Collins, of Beverly, was shot when he entered the farm hand's home with two other troopers to question him. The other officers then fatally wounded the youth, Edward L. Rogers.

Convicts Donate Spare Time Making Games for Soldiers

Spare time for men behind Massachusetts' prison bars now means more recreation for the men on the nation's war fronts.

Produced by the skilled fingers of prison inmates, 100 checker and cribbage boards already have been sent to men in the armed forces—and more are being constructed by inmates eager to play a part in the nation's war effort.

This activity was disclosed today by Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, who expects the idea will be developed in other penal institutions throughout the country.

Started in Charlestown State Prison under the sponsorship of the Rev. Howard Kellett, Protestant chaplain, and the Rev. Ralph W. Farrell, Roman Catholic chaplain, the project soon was instituted in other Massachusetts institutions.

One of the first checker boards, ironically enough, went to the Camp Edwards guard house. But most of the output is intended for use outside the United States on fronts where servicemen find little recreational facilities.

While at present production is confined to checker and cribbage boards which are carried easily in duffel bags, eventually the prisoners will make chess boards, dart games, portable ping pong tables, portable writing desks, and bookshelves, Mr. Lyman said.

Material for the first few games was purchased through funds provided by interested persons. The Citizens' Committee for the Army and Navy, Inc., through its Chairman, Russell Harmon, provided an additional $500, while some prisoners, unable to do the work, contributed money.

Francis J. W. Lannigan, Warden at State Prison, hailed the program's effect on prisoner morale, saying: "Inmates feel they really are doing something for soldiers and sailors when they devote their spare time without hope of pay to work like this."

In an effort to spread the idea throughout the country, Mr. Lyman has written Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., (R) of Massachusetts, asking him to determine whether Federal penitentiary inmates can be enlisted in the work.

In Tribute to Mme. Chiang Kai-shek

By a Staff Photographer

Wellesley Students Greet Homeland

These six Chinese girls today radiocast greetings in Chinese and English to their native land on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the graduation from Wellesley of Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, over station WRUL. The girls are Alice Sze, Washington, D. C.; Elizabeth Louis, Kwangsi; Phoebe Yu, Chungking; Eileen Loo, Tientsin; Mae-Ching Li, Shanghai, and Anlin Wang.

Bay State Club Federation Hears Appeal for Faith

By Laura B. Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 20—Fulton Oursler, Editor of Liberty Magazine, defining Americanism as "The spirit of freedom at work in organized self-government," today told the 50th annual convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, meeting at the New Ocean House in Swampscott, "we stand in awe of nothing human but only of the Lord God Almighty, who put this love of freedom within us."

"Under this system," he went on, "we have often been cheated and abused; nevertheless, under this system we have become a happier, more prosperous nation than any other in the world."

He described America as the product of the greatest mass migration of the ages, and urged upon his listeners as "A Formula for Peace of Mind," three faiths: "Faith in the universe, governed by God; faith in ourselves, and faith in the principles of our country."

He said that the Founding Fathers had as their only comfort, "faith in God and belief in themselves," and that they set the character of this nation.

Mr. Oursler referred to Hitler as "the ultimate triumph of materialism." He said, "If materialism is right, then Hitler is right. But, with eternal faith, it comes to us that Hitler cannot last because Hitler is eternally wrong."

Mrs. Herbert F. French of Braintree was today greeted as President of the Federation for 1942-43. Elections were held yesterday.

With her as next year's officers are: First Vice-President, Mrs. Edward T. Broadhurst of Springfield; Second Vice-President, Mrs. Edwin Troland of Malden; Third Vice-President, Mrs. Harvey E. Greenwood of Clinton; Fourth Vice-President, Mrs. A. Chesley York of Medford; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. George E. Wilson of Melrose; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Ralph G. Swain of Brockton; Clerk, Miss Mildred Coburn of Lynn; Treasurer, Mrs. Raymond Merrill of Winchester.

Newly appointed committee chairmen for next season include Mrs. John A. Jennings of Brookline, who will take over the war relief work as successor to Mrs. Walter H. Woods of Brookline. Mrs. Jennings expects to make no immediate changes in the plan of work or in the policies of the committee, although she says that undoubtedly the demand will be more and more in the direction of aid to our own Nation's forces.

However, at present, she looks for continuing contributions of clothing and toys for shipment to England. Mrs. Jennings holds the positions of President in the Daughters of Massachusetts and of Treasurer of the War Relief Commtitee of the Brookline Woman's Club, but is giving up these duties in order to devote her entire effort to the State Federation War Relief work.

Other new chairmen for 1942-43 will be: Art, Mrs. Joseph G. Reynolds, Jr., of Belmont; Conservation and Gardens, Mrs. Fred Spear of Medfield; Education, Mrs. George L. True, Jr., of Malden; Health Education, Mrs. Kirke L. Alexander of Orange; Legislation, Mrs. Fred C. Brigham of Springfield; Literature, Mrs. Hester Cross Triggs of East Lynn; Preservation of Antiques, Mrs. Clarence H. Swan of Methuen; Elections, Mrs. John H. Chesley of Lynn; Nomination, Mrs. Harry M. Harmon of East Braintree.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR | RAIN | WARMER | CLOUDY — TONIGHT

Boston and Vicinity: Little change in temperature this afternoon and tonight, with rain beginning late tonight. Gentle, increasing to moderate, winds late tonight.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island: Rain beginning late tonight. Little change in temperature.

Vermont: Rain tonight. Cooler in north portion.

Massachusetts: Rain in west portion early tonight, spreading to all sections by late tonight. Little change in temperature.

Connecticut: Rain. Little change in temperature.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:50 p. m.; height 8.3 feet. Thursday, 3:39 a. m.; height 9.0 feet. Light all vehicles Wednesday by 8:33 p. m.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Flower show at the Women's City Club will be open until 6 p. m. A large display of spring flowers is featured, and awards will be made to exhibitors displaying the greatest originality in both display and harmony. The public is cordially invited to attend with a slight admission charge. Open from 12 to 6 p. m. Thursday.

A vocal recital by advanced pupils of Wellington Smith will be given at the Boston Conservatory of Music, 26 Fenway, at 8:15 p. m. The students who will appear are Margaret Keyes of Brookline, Ruth Lockwood of Swansea, and Madelyn Vose of Brockton. The public is invited to attend without charge.

Mrs. Delprat Veth will lecture on the Netherlands East Indies at the Dutch Consulate, 355 Boylston Street. Sponsored by Women Volunteers for Holland Relief, the lecture is given to raise funds to aid refugees of the Netherlands East Indies. Admission $1.10. Time: 8:30 p. m.

Thursday

Netherlands Bazaar, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m., through May 23. Dutch silver, pewter, Javanese ware, Dutch foodstuffs, flower market, afternoon tea. Sponsored by Women Volunteers for Holland Relief (Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Inc.) at 355 Boylston Street.

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Edgar Degas" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion conducted by Mrs. Sayward of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Amusement Timetable: Page 4

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Mass Production for War: Detroit Shows How to Do It

How the Battle of Production is progressing in United States factories that constantly set records of achievement can now be told. In the following article from a tour sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers, Mr. Harrison describes some of the industrial efforts hitherto hidden behind walls of military secrecy.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, May 20—This city, which taught the world how to mass produce for peace, is now teaching it a staggering lesson in how to produce for a victorious war.

With the whole might of America's unparalleled automobile industry thrown 100 per cent into war work, Detroit is today pouring forth such a cascade of weapons that it must be seen to be believed. And even then it is too large to be fully understood.

Here in the Detroit area I have just seen plants turning out a volume and diversity of material which few persons in this country, and certainly far fewer in the Axis countries, would have thought possible a short time ago. Other American cities are doing a vital and successful job, but they give only a foretaste of what is being done in and around Detroit.

Take Chrysler as an example. When our group of newspapermen on the "Production for Victory" tour asked H. T. Keller, Chrysler President, what his company was producing he was forced to turn to a pocket notebook in order to give us a partial list of the 30 major items now coming out of that concern's plants.

What One Plant Is Doing

And are these items important? Here are a few of the things which Chrysler is now doing or will soon do:

1. It is operating the Detroit (Chrysler) Tank Arsenal at such volume as to be able to equip a number of armored divisions each year.
2. It will shortly break ground in the Chicago area for a plant to produce airplane engines.
3. It has developed a new gasoline-driven tank engine which increases the speed of the 30-ton tank by a very substantial margin.
4. It will inaugurate a plant in the Midwest for the production of many millions of rounds of small arms ammunition a day.
5. It is now in quantity production of the famous Bofors antiaircraft gun for both the Army and the Navy.
6. It has begun the production of sub-assemblies for Army bombers and for a Navy dive-bomber.

And That's Not All

In addition, it is turning out such items as trucks, pontoons, field kitchens, waterproof ammunition and repair boxes, and reconnaissance cars.

At the plant of the Briggs Manufacturing Company, one of the largest pre-war builders of automobile bodies, we saw further evidence of the stupendous production now being achieved by hundreds of large and small concerns in this area.

In one plant alone, we found Briggs turning out parts and sub-assemblies for the Navy's Vought-Sikorsky fighter and for Army bombers and transports.

This parts production program at both Briggs and Chrysler is seen as an eloquent answer to the charge made before our group yesterday by J. H. Kindelberger, President of the North American Aviation Corporation, that the automobile industry's share in the country's airplane program is lagging badly.

Although Chrysler has only just come into production of parts due to late contracts, Briggs has been delivering sub-assemblies made entirely within its own plant for many months now.

Particularly impressive at Briggs is the fact that the company has been able to convert an extraordinary number of its automobile manufacturing machines to the production of aircraft equipment. This is true even of the ponderous and mighty body presses, which had been supposed useless, but which are now turning out aluminum shapes at a rate to flabbergast the airplane companies.

Far Ahead of Schedule

Since these companies are now working for the Government, it is Washington which lays down the production schedule to be met. Thus there is a reliable yardstick against which to measure a company's record. On its big wing assembly contract, Briggs is now 39 per cent ahead of schedule and on another extremely important contract, it is 20 per cent ahead of schedule.

Perhaps greatest of all war plants now in operation in the United States is the Tank Arsenal operated by Chrysler. In its first year of production which ended on April 24, 1942, this plant turned out an extraordinary number of tanks, while the production rate for May is markedly higher than that for any preceding month. What is more, Chrysler will increase this May rate by several times before the year is out.

At present the Arsenal is turning out the M-3 medium tank, although it will soon switch to mass production of a measurably better 30-ton model. This model will probably be equipped with the new tank motor which Chrysler engineers have evolved from any easy-to-build and widely-used gasoline motor. As developed, this new engine is of a multi-bank form and is believed to have passed its preliminary tests successfully. It is a motor which is capable of quicker production than the Diesel and airplane engines now used to power medium tanks.

A Gigantic Job

In taking on the bomber sub-assembly contract, Chrysler admittedly adopted the production methods of the airplane industry, although numerous ways have been found to speed the output of the 14,000 individual pieces necessary.

While doing such large jobs as tank construction, Chrysler also has proved itself able to do work of watch precision. It is now making gear sets for the manufacturers of antiaircraft sighting devices. These pieces, which number less than half a hundred, are extremely expensive yet a person could easily carry them in one hand.

As if this diversity were not enough, Chrysler has also taken a flier into the manufacturing of air-raid-warning sirens, producing horns of three degrees of noise. The largest is perhaps the most powerful siren ever developed, a 125-horsepower motor being necessary to operate it. When first tried, it was made of plywood, but the vibration ignited the wood. A thin metal was then tried and once again the horn proved too powerful, for the concussion caused the metal's molecules to break up. A much stronger and thicker metal is now employed, apparently with complete success, for 20 have been ordered for New York City and 10 for Detroit.

Tackles Big Job

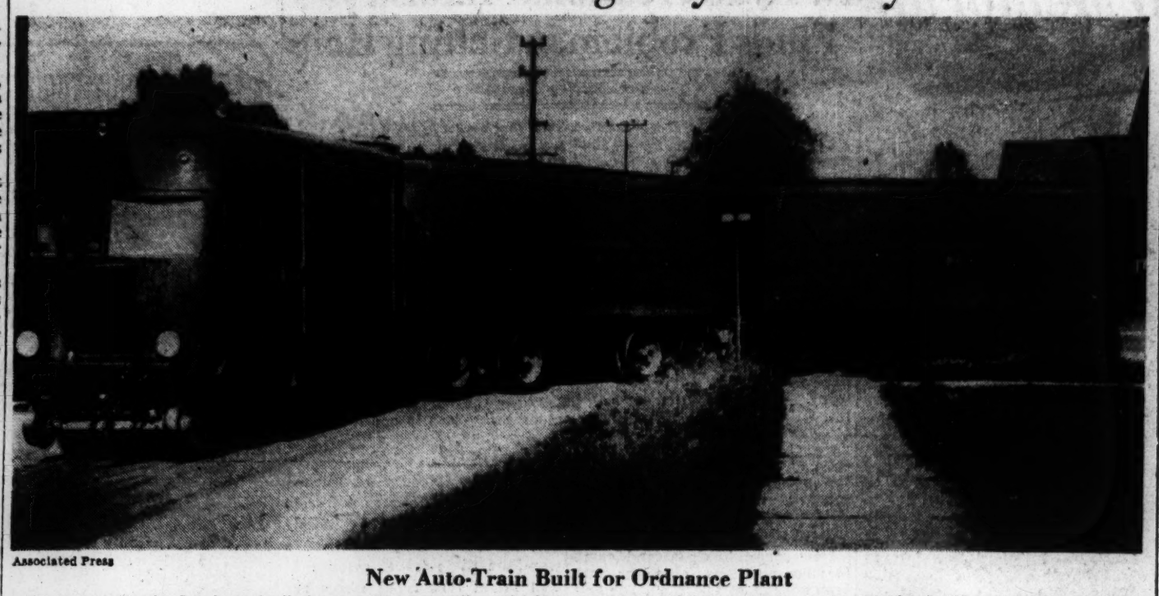
Although many of the newspapermen on the tour are familiar with war production methods both here and abroad, there has been universal admission that the production being achieved in Detroit and in areas directed from Detroit is far too great to be grasped by any one person. Sometimes the best impression is gained by translating a production job into simple terms.

Thus it helps one to understand the rate of output to be achieved at Chrysler's midwestern small arms plant by hearing that the simple manufacture of this ammunition will use up 5,000 pounds of hardened machine steel a day and that 700 skilled workmen will be needed every day to replace these worn-out parts.

Putting it another way, 2,500,000 gallons of water will be needed each day.

But it is impossible to describe adequately what is being done here in the Detroit area. We Americans will just have to watch the world-wide anti-Axis battlefronts to understand how important this one section of the United States is to the world today.

From Rails to Highway in a Jiffy



Associated Press

New Auto-Train Built for Ordnance Plant

This new 42-wheel auto-train that runs either on rails or highways was completed recently at the Highland, Ill., plant of the Evans Products Company for delivery to an undisclosed ordnance plant. The auto-train is adapted to rails by lowering steel-flanged wheels which serve merely as guides. The rubber tires run on the tracks. Gross capacity of the train is 90,000 pounds.

Martin and Ross Lead Tickets In Pennsylvania Primaries

By Wyona Dashwood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 20—Wartime major party gubernatorial primaries in the Keystone State today gave winning places to Maj. Gen. Edward Martin, Republican, and Auditor General F. Clair Ross, Democrat, for the 1942 race. Each ran by benefit of their respective state organization.

In the Republican primary, General Martin got 493,778 votes in 7,610 precincts out of a total of 8,124 precincts, as against 410,714 for United States Senator James J. Davis.

In the Democratic primary, Mr. Ross had 252,481 votes in 7,091 precincts, as against 192,235 for Judge Ralph H. Smith, and 43,751 for Luther A. Harr.

The victory for General Martin, now several months retired from active Army service upon reaching the age limit, marked the first political defeat in the career of Senator Davis.

Rebuff to Guffey

In the Democratic camp, the Ross lead was a new rebuff to United States Senator Joseph F. Guffey, who was supporting Judge Smith of Pittsburgh in a further bid for State organization control against David L. Lawrence, National Committeeman. Their political feud has run the gamut of three primaries since the Republicans recaptured their traditional hold on the State Administration in 1936 after a New Deal interlude headed by George H. Earle. The former Governor, who subsequently became a member of the Roosevelt diplomatic corps and is now a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy, was on hand to give his endorsement to the Lawrence organization candidate.

While a particularly lively campaign had preceded the primaries, the voting proper brought out less than a third of the State's 4,600,000 qualifying electors. Both winners appeared to be taking their full slates in with them by similar strong leads over opponents.

Other decisions of the primary involved nominations for Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs, 33 congressional seats, 25 State Senate seats and 208 seats in the General Assembly.

Senator Davis is one of the most colorful figures in Pennsylvania's vivid political annals, starting from steel-mill puddler to become holder of the Federal labor portfolio under three Presidents and thence to the national Senate with a heretofore invincible following at election time among labor, political and fraternal elements in the State.

Attack on Martin

Senator Davis premised his attack on General Martin, who has banking and legal status as well as soldier and political ranking, on the General's retirement from combat duty as "running out on the Army."

General Martin, enjoying the combined backing of the State Committee and Gov. Arthur H. James, and the financial aid of Joseph N. Pew, oil operator, and Joseph R. Grundy, manufacturers' association kingpin, reported on the issue of the Senator's abandonment of his lawmaking post in the national emergency and made much of his anti-interventionist stand on crucial defense legislation before Pearl Harbor attack brought a declaration of war.

Early Dedicates Propeller Plant

TOLEDO, Ohio, May 20 (AP)—Presidential Secretary Stephen Early, speaking at the dedication of the American Propeller plant, predicted today that the blades of Toledo would drive United Nations planes to victory "in all the skies of the world."

Symbolizing the great alliance of the United Nations, he said, these blades of victory will see combat service from the Arctic to the tropics, over Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, "carrying the battle to the enemy wherever he can be found."

"Whoever strikes a blow against the Axis—anywhere in the world—strikes a blow for freedom—everywhere in the world," Mr. Early asserted.

Touching on general aspects of the war, the Presidential assistant said that the United Nations had a "long, tough job" ahead of them and that they did not underestimate its size or its cost in blood and treasure. He added:

"But neither do we underestimate our capacity to carry it out to a victorious conclusion, knowing that there will be no peaceful life for anyone, anywhere in the world, until the power of the Axis has been destroyed — everywhere in the world."

The United Nations do not propose to be caught, Mr. Early said, by Axis lies about the postwar division of the world.

Nation-Wide Gas Rationing Planned to Conserve Rubber

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—The possibility of further gasoline rationing spread over the map today as the Government considered curtailment of automobile driving throughout the country to conserve rubber.

The War Production Board directed the Office of Defense Transportation to draw up a nation-wide plan, in consultation with Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes and Price Administrator Leon Henderson.

July 1 was mentioned as the logical date to start the program, if it finally is adopted. That is the date consumer rationing by coupon books will become effective in the East and Pacific Northwest, supplanting the present temporary card rationing system.

Another Cut in Northwest

Overall gasoline consumption in 17 Eastern states and the District of Columbia now is curtailed by 50 per cent. Oregon and Washington, now with a one-third cut, will go on a one-half basis June 1.

The WPB was understood to have decided to prepare for nation-wide rationing after hearing a report that American motorists were wearing away tires and tubes at the rate of 45,625 tons a year, or 250,000 pounds of rubber a day.

President Roosevelt disclosed at his press conference yesterday that extension of rationing was being considered. He remarked that he would not consider it necessary to impose curtailments on localities where oil was produced, although he indicated some rationing might be needed in these areas to conserve rubber.

Heating Oil a Problem

An ominous not in the critical Eastern supply situation was sounded yesterday when Robert Allen, Petroleum Office official, told a House Committee that "the most strenuous efforts" would be required for the 1,250,000 homes heated by oil in the seaboard states "to keep warm next winter."

Mr. Ickes' petroleum organization now is concentrating on delivery of bunker oil essential to Eastern war industries. He announced steps were under way to relocate existing pipelines in such a way as to increase the eastward flow of petroleum by 200,000 barrels a day.

Huge Pipeline

The program is in addition to the proposal for a huge, 1,500-mile line from Texas to New York, on which President Roosevelt has asked an investigation as to feasibility.

Addition of 200,000 barrels by the pipe relocations would bring to over 1,000,000 barrels daily the total petroleum available in the East, against a present essential demand of around 1,265,000 barrels daily, under the rationing program. Normal Eastern consumption is approximately 1,700,000 barrels.

The project, on which work has started, will provide an all-pipe line route from East Texas and Kansas to the East Coast for movement of 25,000 barrels of crude oil daily, mainly through existing systems.

In Texas, crews are digging up 111 miles of old 8-inch pipe which will be used to provide additional capacity on an existing line between Dallas and Cushing, Okla. The job can be completed by July 15, and will increase deliveries to Cushing, via the Texas Pipe Line Company system, by 15,000 barrels daily, Mr. Ickes estimated.

The second section will involve stepping up the capacities of the Texas-Empire Pipe Company's system from Cushing to Sheldon, Mo., and from Valley Center, Kan., to Sheldon by 30,000 barrels daily. June 1 was given as the probable completion date.

Cook Depicts AEF As 'Army of Giants'

LONDON (AP)—An Australian cook who accompanied the new contingent of United States troops to Northern Ireland described Uncle Sam's soldiers as an "army of giants."

"They average about six feet in height and weigh about 170 to 190 pounds," he said, "and they have appetites to match."

House Bill on Service Pay Bars Benefits to 'In-Laws'

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—Mothers-in-law, fathers-in-law, and grandchildren won't get any benefits from a soldier's or sailor's pay or from Government aid to his dependents.

The House Military Affairs Committee voted such relatives out and sent the dependents' allowance bill to the whole House today for final action sometime next week, after Congress decides whether to raise privates and seamen to a $42 or $50 monthly minimum.

Aside from ruling out grandchildren (which not many doughboys have) and in-laws (which more of them are getting), the Committee left the dependents' bill unchanged. A soldier with class "A" dependents (wife or children) would get $20 taken from his pay check every month. in addition, the Government would add $20 for a wife, $10 each dependent child, $15 for a child but no wife, and $20 for a divorced wife legally entitled to alimony.

Under this scale, a wife with four children would receive $20 from her husband's pay and $60 from the Government.

The allotments from a service man's pay would be mandatory if he had dependents, but would be applicable only to lower-grade men, up to the rank of the lowest army sergeant and the corresponding naval grade.

The payments would not begin until the fourth month after the bill became law.

The original bill provided for payments of $5 to "additional" parents—the in-laws.

Wilhelmina Appoints New Indies Governor

LONDON, May 20 (AP)—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands appointed Dr. Piet Kasteel as Governor of the West Indies colony of Curaçao succeeding G. J. J. Wouters, who has announced he will retire upon expiration of his six-year term July 15.

You Can't Tell a Can Without a Label, But Hoarder Has a Label—Unpatriotic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 20—Hoarders, beware! Hoarding, like crime, does not pay. Consider the case of the Brooklyn housewife and her canned goods. Although she is nameless, the facts are certain, although her menus aren't.

She has a cellar full of canned goods, hoarded unpatriotically, she admits. But at this moment she cannot tell corned beef from clam chowder or peaches from gingerbread mix.

When scarcities threatened last fall, she gathered unto herself great stores of tinned goods, piling them around on her cellar floor, unclassified as to contents. There were dozens and dozens. The future, seen through the eye of a can-opener, looked bright. Then—in her absence, a water pipe burst and the cellars flooded. When she came home nearly all of the labels had soaked off and were drifting about the basement.

She discovered she couldn't tell a can of tomatoes from a can of raspberries—although she felt she deserved the latter. They all gurgled and chortled alike when she shook them. She has appealed to the Brooklyn Public Library for help, but they find the problem a wartime mystery. Her menus have suddenly become cooking adventures which may end up in the soup—rather than the dessert.

She may choose cans which various shakings, weighings, plumbing and depth-sounding indicate to be baked beans, brownbread or prunes. When opened, they turn out to be vegetable soup, corned beef hash and peaches. Or perhaps just soup—pea, bean, and mock turtle. Her husband finds himself taking "pot luck" with a vengeance.

The Brooklyn Library has asked the canners for help. One concern replied that the housewife could identify contents by the code numbers on the cans, but they wouldn't give out the codes. This was wartime. Another said the contents could be figured from dates and weights. The problem is still up in the air, or down in the cellar. It is as frustrating as a newly-planted Victory Garden where the identification tags have blown away, but with none of the Victory Garden's virtues.

Surely, the way of the hoarder is hard. The Brooklyn housewife is like the friend who entered rationing with many dozen pounds of sugar, so that his ration coupons will not be issued for many weeks. His sugar, now weather-damped, has hardened to the consistency of stone. He has today become a "chiseler" in more ways than one.

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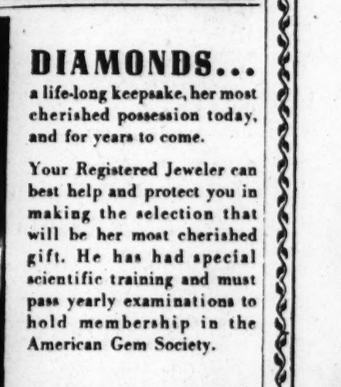

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'Fantasia' Returning to Memorial

'Reap the Wild Wind' Held for Third Week at the Metropolitan—New Bill at Paramount, Fenway.

Incoming Films

So far as the big first-run houses are concerned gasoline rationing seems to have had no effect on movie attendance up to the present, and there appears to be little apprehension about the future. If anything, the expectation is that rationing may tend to increase rather than decrease business in the downtown houses by offering a convenient means of entertainment to city people unable to drive into the country.

An indication of the lack of adverse effect on the box office may be found in the announcement at the Metropolitan that "Reap the Wild Wind" will begin a third week at that theater Thursday. Only one other picture, "Alexander's Ragtime Band," has run for three weeks at the Metropolitan.

At the State and Orpheum business likewise is flourishing and a second week is promised for "Rio Rita," the new Abbott and Costello vehicle. "Nazi Agent," the companion feature at the two houses, is also being held over.

A week hence, on Thursday, May 28, the two Loew houses expect to bring in a new double feature program. "We Were Dancing," with Norma Shearer and Melvyn Douglas, will be one of the films, and "Bedtime Story," with Loretta Young and Fredric March, will be the other.

* * *

'Fantasia' Returns

At the Keith Memorial beginning Thursday the principal feature will be Walt Disney's "Fantasia," which was previously shown in a two-a-day schedule of performances at the Majestic. The film, as may be recalled, is a full-length Technicolor production, presenting a series of musical compositions, conducted by Leopold Stokowski and accompanied by Disney drawings which are intended to suit the mood of the music.

The second feature will be "All American Co-ed," with Marjorie Woodworth, Johnny Downs, and Frances Langford as co-stars in a campus yarn with musical interludes. "I'm a Chap With a Chip on My Shoulder," "Up at the Crack of Dawn," "The Farmer's Daughter," and "Out of the Silence" are among the songs to be heard.

* * *

'True to the Army'

A new comedy of army life, with interludes of dancing and music, all gathered under the title of "True to the Army," will head the new program coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway. Judy Canova and Allan Jones head a cast which includes Ann Miller, Jerry Colonna, William Demarest, William Wright and Clarence Kolb.

The companion feature will be "On the Sunny Side," a story about an English boy who comes to America for the duration of the war. Roddy McDowall plays the part. Jane Darwell, Stanley Clements, and Katharine Alexander are among the others in the cast.

* * *

At Keith Boston

On the screen at the Keith Boston beginning Friday will be "Whispering Ghosts," with Milton Berle heading the cast. The stage show will include Ann Corio, lately of the burlesque stage; Arthur Treacher, Mitzi Green, and Happy Felton.

© Walt Disney Productions

Mickey Mouse

In "Fantasia," coming Thursday to the screen at the Keith Memorial

* * *

At the South Station

The program of short features at the South Station Theater beginning Friday will include the March of Time on "India in Crisis," "Gateway to Asia," "Golf Pointers," "Trotters and Pacers at Work," "California Junior Symphony," "Our Gang" comedy, "Donald Duck" and another color cartoon, an Andy Clyde comedy, and newsreels and war films.

* * *

'Major Barbara' Returns

The film version of Shaw's "Major Barbara" will return to the Exeter for three days beginning Thursday. Wendy Hiller and Rex Harrison have the principal roles. On the program will be a group of short features, including "India in Crisis" and a film of the Don Cossack Chorus.

N. H. Recreational Industry Finds Problem in Getting Help

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., May 20—While it is expected that the curtailment of motoring will at least cause a change in vacationing habits and a reduction in resort patronage, the recreational industry now finds that it is going to have another problem this summer.

Most of the usual sources of help have been eliminated through the war activities. Young men have gone into the Army or defense plants; many of the girls have found better paying employment. From all indications, the recreational industry will have to count more than ever on school-age youths. But, as many of the colleges are speeding up courses through summer sessions, this source will also be limited.

Objectors Camp

New Hampshire's second camp for conscientious objectors has been opened, at Thornton. The first was opened at Stoddard several months ago. The new camp in the White Mountain National Forest is using a former CCC camp, and 38 objectors now are there. They will carry out projects in the forest, under the direction of the United States Forest Service, as did the CCC boys when they were located at the camp.

While the Stoddard camp is administered under the direction of the Association of Catholic Conscientious Objectors, the new Thornton camp is being operated by the American Friends Service Committee, a Quaker organization. Twelve of the group now at the camp are New Englanders, including seven from Massachusetts. The campers got their first taste of their new life last Saturday when they started cutting firewood and putting the buildings in shape for use. The campers roll out at 6 in the morning and lights out for the "dorms" is ordered at 9:30.

Taxpayers' Study

The New Hampshire Federation of Taxpayers Associations is making a study of the 70-odd New Hampshire State Departments. And from this study the Federation plans to draft a plan of re-organization that would eliminate duplication of activity by State agencies. In this connection the Federation points to the recent recommendation by State officials that operations of eight wholly separate and unrelated agencies in Franconia Notch be co-ordinated. Of course any such plan for reorganization would have to be submitted to the Legislature and there is question how far the lawmakers would go along these lines in one leap.

State Travel

The State Government learned a lot about itself through the study of State travel that was preliminary to the establishment of a war-time State travel system. It was found that retail stores are visited by nine different State agencies; that seven agencies visit farms; that public utilities are inspected by eight separate agencies; and that the recreational business is covered by nine agencies. And the travel of these agencies was independent one from the other. As a matter of fact, the study disclosed that State employees driving individual cars were making trips duplicating the trips of other State employees for the same day. It was found that 14 state employees drove to Manchester; 10 visited Dover; 14 visited Portsmouth; five drove from Concord to Laconia; three went to Berlin; and three went to Lebanon. It was also learned that these traveling State employees spend from 25 to 50 per cent of their time in travel. Now it is hoped that things will be different. A State Travel Bureau has been created that will clear the travel of State employees and will use a pool of state-owned cars, a pool of cars owned by State employees, and common carriers.

War Bond Sales

Leaders of New Hampshire's volunteer committee to promote the sale of war bonds and stamps are pleased that the State now heads New England on the basis of the relation of bond sales to the income of these States. But the New Hampshire organization knows that it has a long job ahead with the quota increasing each month. For July, for instance, New Hampshire's quota will be about $6 per capita.

Old-Age Recipients

New Hampshire's old-age recipients along with their current checks have received a notice from Harry O. Page, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, calling on them to take jobs in factories or on farms, if possible. And these people are also informed in the notice that if income from such employment is insufficient, old-age grants will be continued in adequate amounts. And those who take such jobs are assured that they will be reinstated promptly without investigation when the employment is terminated. Welfare officials feel that there are many recipients of old age assistance who have not taken jobs because of fear that they could not get assistance again without a lot of red tape if they should need it. The notice sent out declares that "if you are not able to work, please disregard this notice."

'Ten Points' To Ease Post Office Burden

A 10-point postal program was today urged for business by the committee on postal facilities of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, "for quicker, and more satisfactory postal service during the war emergency." It follows:

1. Use postal cards wherever possible. Use No. 9 or No. 10 envelopes for business correspondence. The Post Office gives them preferential handling.

3. Exercise special care in addressing letters and parcels. Use correct name and complete address including street and number; also put sender's name and address on each letter and parcel.

4. Post outgoing mail frequently during the day—in the morning, at noon and early in the afternoon—rather than once at the close of the day.

5. Stagger first - of - the - month mailings over several days. Many are spreading their monthly billings over the entire month.

6. Register valuable first-class matter.

7. Use air mail and special delivery for quicker service.

8. Pack and wrap parcel post matter securely. Use strong paper and heavy twine.

9. Deposit large mailings in nearest post office, not in letter boxes or mail chutes. Inform the post office when circulars have a time value.

10. Put carbon copy of reply on back of the letter being answered.

Paper, pins, clips and file space will be reduced. Run mimeographed and other duplicated bulletins single space and on both sides of the paper.

100th Anniversary Sunday At Mt. Vernon Church

Mt. Vernon Congregational Church will begin celebration of the 100th anniversary of its establishment next Sunday, May 24, under the leadership of the Rev. Carl Heath Kopf.

Following special observance of the anniversary in the Sunday services, the unusual feature of the celebration will be a conference for all Boston ministers and laymen on "The Church and the World." This conference will last throughout the week following Anniversary Sunday.

Among the ministers and laymen who are scheduled to address this conference are: Prof. Rufus Jones, of Haverford College; the Rev. Dr. Sidney Lovett, of Yale University; a former minister of Mt. Vernon Church; and a number of other former members of the Church staff.

N. E. Librarians to Meet

LEWISTON, Maine, May 20 — The annual convention of the New England Library Association, originally scheduled for Sept. 30-Oct. 2 at Poland Spring, will be held at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 12-14.

Norwood Resident Made Town Manager

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORWOOD, Mass., May 20—Francis W. Smith, industrial engineer in the War Department, was elected Town Manager last night by the Board of Selectmen.

Mr. Smith, the first Norwood resident to hold the office since it was established 28 years ago, succeeds William C. Kendrick, who resigned. The winner was chosen from 153 applicants for the $5,000-a-year position. One of the candidates was Andrew J. (Bossy) Gillis, former fiery-tongued Mayor of Newburyport.

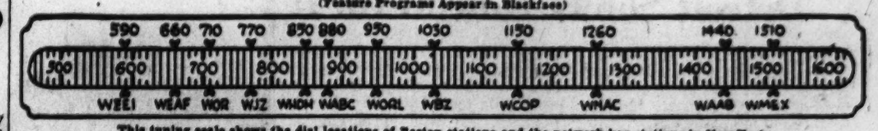
Hurricane Warnings May Be Broadcast

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—F. W. Reichelderfer, chief of the weather bureau, has promised every effort to give hurricane warnings to the Atlantic and Gulf coastal areas which may be threatened by such disturbances.

The chief explained that arrangements were being made with military and naval authorities to collect warnings of hurricanes and also to give them widest publicity.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	David Harum: sk..	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"...	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Dance Matinee: popular
3:15	H. Marble, News,..	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch..	Pirates baseball game..	recordings .....
3:30	News; Hollywood ..	"Two Men and a Girl"..	Pepper Young's Family..	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Dance Matinee: popular
3:45	"United We Stand"	15 Min. from Broadway.	"Right to Happiness"...	Pirates baseball game..	recordings .....
4:00	David Cheskin's Or.	Arthur Tracy, songs....	"Backstage Wife": sk...	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Dance Matinee: popular
4:15	Children Are People	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas": serial..	Pirates baseball game..	recordings .....
4:30	Male Quartet	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Dance Matinee: popular
4:45	Press News	Melody Interlude; News..	"Young Widder Brown"	Pirates baseball game..	recordings .....
5:00	Musical Camera ...	Jack Dalton, songs.....	"When a Girl Marries".	Music; Sports Matinee..	Dance Matinee: popular
5:15	Musical Camera ...	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"....	Dramatic Serial	recordings .....
5:30	Songs; Music	Superman; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Jack Armstrong, stories.	The Drama Shop.....
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Sport comment; Music ..	"Captain Midnight"	News Service .....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill: news	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Sport reports .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner.....	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Sports; Town Crier....
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Sports Digest; Music...	Press Roundup; Music..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendesvous	Sports; Memory Lane ..	Sports results .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Warings Orchestra	Frank Blair, news	March to Victory.....
7:15	G. Miller's Orch....	"Mr. Keen"; sketch....	News of the World	The Johnson Family....	Richard Salinger; news,
7:30	"That Brewster	The Great Gildersleeve..	Mickey Alpert's Orch..	"Melodic Moods"	Joe Neville's Orchestra.,
7:45	Boy": serial sketch	The Great Gildersleeve..	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Baritone and organ....	Talk; Recordings .....
8:00	Nelson Eddy: or-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"..	Jose Domingues' Orch..
8:15	chestra; chorus ..	Kelly, m. c.....	Man"; dramatic sketch	Joseph Sudy's Orchestra	Irish Music .....
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Canadian Grenadier	"About Today"; WMEX
8:45	Marshall; News	night"; dramatic sketch	House"; orchestra	Guards Band	Drama Shop .....
9:00	Shirley Temple in	Herbert Hoover	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, News..	Pages From the Classical
9:15	"Junior Miss"	Herbert Hoover	Shore; orchestra	News Service	Album; recordings ....
9:30	Ransom Sherman;	Frontline Headlines	"Mr. District Attorney";	"Fass in Review"; Army	Classical Album .....
9:45	comedy; music ...	"Meet the Band"; songs	dramatic sketch; orch.	entertainment	George Harris' Orchestra
10:00	Moments in Music:	"Three Thirds of the	John Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News..	News reports .....
10:15	"La Tosca"	Nation"; drama	Musical Knowledge	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch..	Local sports .....
10:30	Vera Barton, songs.	Network sports	Kay Kyser's College of	Joseph Sudy's Orchestra	Local sports .....
10:45	News; Sports	Network sports	Musical Knowledge	Talk: "Our Morale"	Local sports .....
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Grift Williams' Orch....	Local sports .....
11:15	Weather; Music	Music You Want	Local news; Songs	Raymond Gram Swing	Local sports .....
11:30	Master Works of	Music You Want	Authors' Playhouse:	"Tune Up, America";	Day's End; music .....
11:45	Music; orchestra ..	Music You Want	dramatizations	interviews; music	Day's End; News .....

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WBZ-1030kc-BLU	WNAC-1260kc-NBC	WAAB-1440kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock....	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News....	News comment	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Quiz; music; news.	Reveille Roundup	"Fiesta"; music	News Service	.....
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	News report	Musical Clock	Organ recital	.....
8:00	News of the World.	World News Roundup...	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music....	News report .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs....	George and Dixie; News.	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange" .....
8:30	Carl Moore's variety	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Varieties	"Post Exchange" .....
8:45	program; News	Toast; popular music..	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Varieties	Cowboy Songs .....
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue..	News; Recorded music..	News and Rhythm.....	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:15	"Scarlet Letter"	Breakfast Club	Food news	The Merry-Go-Round" ..	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:30	"Chasing Blues"	Breakfast Club	Singing Strings	"The Merry-Go-Round" ..	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45	"Thus We Live"	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Government reports	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	"Musical Millwheel" ..	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard..	Studio speaker .....
10:15	American Stories ..	News; Hum and Strum ..	"Bachelor's Children"...	Choir Loft	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk...	"Bouquet"; music	"Help Mate"; drama	Melody Strings	"Shopping With You" ..
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	"Chaplain Jim"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Voice of the Poultryman	Popular vocalists .....
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor....	"Second Husband"; sk..	"The Bartons"; sketch..	Ruth Moss Interviews ..	"Fashion Time" .....
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"	Vic and Sade"; sketch.	Australian News	John Kiley, J. McMaster
11:30	"Bright Horizons"..	"John's Other Wife"...	"Road of Life"; sketch.	Colonial Network Orch..	Vinton's Ensemble.....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"	"David Harum"; sketch	Colonial Network Orch..	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk..	News; Hum and Strum ..	"Gene and Glenn"	Boake Carter, News ...	Sport comment .....
12:15	"Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	Eleanor Early, Talk ..	Defense; Agriculture ..	Town Crier .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys...
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday" ..	Hour: Washington News	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News" .....
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Mildred Carlson, Talk..	News Service	Luncheon Music	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:15	Serial drama	Jack Berch Variety Show	Marjorie Mills' Hour....	"I'll Find My Way"; sk.	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:30	Vic & Sade; sketch	N. E. Agricultural News.	Marjorie Mills' Hour....	Music; Joe Prasetto's Or.	Words and Music .....
1:45	"Road of Life"	News Service	Cedric Foster, News....	Navy Recruiting Talk ..	Sterling Young's Orch ..
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Vincent Lopez' Orchestra	"Light of the World"; sk.	Treasures in Melody	Victory program .....
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Contrasts in Melody....	"Grimm's Daughter"; sk.	Treasures in Melody	Victory program .....
2:30	"We Love & Learn" ..	Rakov's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"; sk.	School of the Air.....	Ruth Gevalt, songs.....
2:45	"The Goldbergs"; sk.	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News Service .....
3:00	"David Harum"; sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"; sk.	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Dance Matinee: popular
3:15	News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch...	Pirates Baseball Game	recordings .....
3:30	News; Hollywood	Two Men and a Girl	"Pepper Young's Family"	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Dance Matinee: popular
3:45	Jobs for Victory	15 Minutes from B'dway	"Right to Happiness"...	Pirates Baseball Game	recordings .....
4:00	Unitarian Conven..	Club Matinee: variety ..	Backstage Wife": sketch	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Dance Matinee: popular
4:15	Studio Speaker	Club Matinee: variety ..	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	Pirates Baseball Game	recordings .....
4:30	Swing Time	Club Matinee: variety ..	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Dance Matinee: popular
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown"	Pirates Baseball Game	recordings .....
5:00	Musical Camera:	Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"...	Music; Sports Matinee ..	Dance Matinee: popular
5:15	Jean Collins; orch.	Musical Headliners	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	recordings .....
5:30	War Bonds; Songs..	"Two of Us"	"Musical Roundup"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk...	The Drama Shop.....
5:45	Scattergood Baines..	Herb Lewis, songs.....	Music; Sport comment ..	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	News Service .....
6:00	News comment	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Sports comments .....
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs..	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Sports; Town Crier....
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News	Sports Digest; Music...	Press Roundup; Music..	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today ..	Lowell Thomas, News...	"Musical Rendesvous" ..	Sports; Memory Lane ..	Sports results .....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Frank Blair, news	March to Victory.....
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"The Johnson Family"..	Richard Salinger, news.
7:30	"Maudie's Diary";	Al Pearce's Gang	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch ..	Joe Neville's Orchestra.
7:45	dramatic sketch..	Al Pearce's Gang	Talk; "Melodic Moods"	Enaide of Sports	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	'Death Valley Days'	Celebrity Theater	Frank Morgan, Fanny	American Opera	Jose Domingues' Orch...
8:15	'Death Valley Days'	Celebrity Theater	Brice; guests; orchestra	Festival: Gian-Carlo	Price Control; Orch.....
8:30	"Powerhouse"; Ray	"Sur Les Boulevards"...	The Aldrich Family;	Menotti's 'The Old Maid	"Songs of the Range"...
8:45	Scott; Elmer Davis	Dorothy Thompson	dramatic sketch	and the Thief'; Orch..	Negro Spirituals .....
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	America's Town Meeting:	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	Gabriel Heatter, news...	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	teur program	"Should the United	Mary Martin; Victor	News Service	cal Album"; records....
9:30	"Big Town"; drama	States Break Relations	Borge; orchestra; Music	'Americans at the	Classical Album .....
9:45	"Big Town"; drama	With Vichy?"; Songs..	Maids; guests	Ramparts': music-drama	Classical Album .....
10:00	"First Line"; de-	"Bats in the Belfry"	Rudy Vallee; John Bar-	Network Sports	News report .....
10:15	fense program	"Bats in the Belfry"	rymore; Joan Davis	Network Sports	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30	Public Affairs	Morgan Beatty, News ..	Round Table: Mrs. Henry	Network Sports	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	Here Comes Band; Talk	Morgenthau, conductor	Network Sports	Freddy Martin's Orch.
11:00	News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Del Casino's Orchestra	Drama Shop: "Devil's
11:15	Rideout; music	Music You Want	Local news; Songs	J. B. Priestley; recorded	Henchmen" .....
11:30	Master Works of	Music You Want	"Music in the Moon-	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	Day's End; music.....
11:45	Music; orchestra ..	Music You Want	light"; orch.; vocalists	Richard Himber's Orch.	Day's End; News .....

MacArthur Mall On Charles Street

The mall on Boston Common, formerly known as the Charles Street Mall, will be officially named "Gen. MacArthur Mall" next Sunday afternoon in brief City ceremonies, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin has announced.

The Mayor said he found that the mall never has been given an official designation, but has simply come to be popularly known by the name of the street it adjoins. Sunday's ceremonies will be held at 3 p. m.

Bay State Men in Line For Metal Group Offices

Two Massachusetts men stand in line for top offices of the National Metal Trades Association at its convention concluding in New York City today.

Roe S. Clark of the Package Machinery Company of Springfield has been recommended for President by the nominating committee, and H. H. Kerr of the Boston Gear Works, Inc., of North Quincy for Vice-President.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower news broadcast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.

6:45 p.m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower news radiocast by recording.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:45 p. m.—News. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Democracy Marches. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." (Pacific War Time) VLQ7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.

Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." (Pacific War Time) VLQ3, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.

Guatemala — 9:45 p. m. — "Hollywood Speaks." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—10:00 p. m.—Something Going On in Britain Now." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Third Act of "Madam Butterfly." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Moscow—11:15 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Rambles with the Vagabond Traveler (English).
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBSO, 11.87mc (25.6m)

5:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese program.
7:00 p. m.—English program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish program.
11:00 p. m.—English program.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, May 21

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W43B Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News; Organ.
3:15 p. m.—Education Talk.
3:30 p. m.—Two Men and a Girl.
3:45 p. m.—13 Minutes from Broadway.
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock quotations.
4:15 p. m.—Soloist; Violinist, Novachord.
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; "Just a Memory."
5:30 p. m.—"Mandolettes"; music.
5:45 p. m.—"Meet the Band."
6:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:00 p. m.—News; Sports Reporter.
7:15 p. m.—Gypsy Serenade.
7:30 p. m.—"Novelty Time."
7:45 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Edwin La Marr, Organist.
8:30 p. m.—"Musical Headliners."
8:45 p. m.—Diana Gale.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Braves-Pittsburgh Pirates baseball game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Frank Blair, news.
8:15 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
8:20 p. m.—Choral Program.
10:15 p. m.—Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.
10:30 p. m.—Joseph Sudy's Orch.
10:45 p. m.—Talk; "Our Morale."
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
11:30 p. m.—"Tune Up, America."

Keep 'em frying

In hotels, in restaurants, in homes all over the land there's a new appreciation of seafoods. They're *protective* foods — rich in minerals and vitamins. They're *appetizing* foods—tasty and tempting—the way 40-Fathom delivers them with fresh-caught flavor sealed in by quick freezing. They're *thrifty* foods — all-meat fillets wrapped without waste, ready to cook.

Keeping the nation supplied with the seafoods they are calling for is a big job. It means employment to thousands of New Englanders afloat, more thousands ashore. It has made the catching, production and distribution of seafoods one of Boston's leading industries.

40-FATHOM FISH, BOSTON

40-Fathom FISH

A DIVISION OF GENERAL FOODS

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

TIMELY AS TODAY'S HEADLINES!

GUERRILLA BRIGADE

Russian Peasants Fighting for their Homes!

Extra! The DEAN OF CANTERBURY Calls for a new Western Front

NOW — Cont. from 10 A.M. POP. PRICES

MAJESTIC

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM

Doors ● Orpheum 9 A.M.
Open ● State 11:15 A.M.
35c till 1 p.m., incl. tax
Bud ABBOTT ● Lou COSTELLO
"RIO RITA"
Plus "NAZI AGENT"

PARAMOUNT ● FENWAY

NOW
Bob HOPE ● Madeleine CARROLL
"My Favorite Blonde"
Plus: "FRISCO LIL"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
CECIL B. DE MILLE'S
"REAP THE WILD WIND"
Ray Milland, John Wayne, Paulette Goddard

SOUTH STATION
DEFENSE of MOSCOW / 2nd Feature
INFORMATION PLEASE - GALLUP POLL

(BOSTON STAGE)

COLONIAL | EVES. 8:30 | MAT. THRU W
Engagement Ends Sat. Eve., May 30
Ethel Barrymore
THE CORN IS GREEN
Evgs. 1.10 to 2.75. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 1.10 to 2.30

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT AT 8:30
POPS
85 SYMPHONY PLAYERS
ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
TICKETS ON SALE 2 WEEKS IN ADVANCE
30c, 55c, 85c, $1.10 Inc. Tax

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting" — Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib.
ANGEL STREET
with VINCENT JUDITH LEO G.
PRICE EVELYN CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 St. Cl. 6-6740. Evgs. 8:40
Air-Cooled. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 55c-$2.20
Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now

"A honey for your money."—Winchell
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
BEST FOOT FORWARD
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:40

John C. Wilson presents
THE CRITICS' PRIZE PLAY
Clifton Webb Peggy Wood Margalo Gillmore
Fergy Leonora Corbett Mildred Natwick
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-9300
Air-Cooled. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

"'Junior Miss' is a joy."—Watts, N. Trib.
JUNIOR MISS
The New Comedy Smash
LYCEUM THEA., 45 ST. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4255
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40
290 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 300 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

"Belongs on your must list"—Brown, World-Tel.
CHERYL CRAWFORD presents George Gershwin's
PORGY AND BESS
with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN
ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. Cl. 6-6750. Evgs. 8:30
Evgs. incl. Sun. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed., Sat., $2.20-55c

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Rita HAYWORTH • Victor MATURE
"MY GAL SAL"
PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"The Corn Is Green," by Emlyn Williams, starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—"All's Fair," presented by Wiman and Rodgers in association with Richard Kollmer. Starring Ray Bolger. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30 (Last week).

Wilbur—"Claudia," by Rose Franken. Featuring Frances Starr, Donald Cook, Dorothy McGuire and Olga Baclanova. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Personal Island," comedy by Pauline Williams. Starring Fay Wray. Presented by the Cambridge Summer Theater. 8:30.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30.

Maple Leaf March ..... Laurendeau
Overture to "Der Freischütz" ..... Weber
"Molly on the Shore" ..... Grainger
Dances from "The Bartered Bride" ..... Smetana
"The Walk to the Paradise Garden."
Intermezzo from "A Village Romeo and Juliet" ..... Delius
Meditation from "Thais"—Violin Solo: Julius Theodorowica) ..... Massenet
Marche Slave ..... Tchaikovsky
"On the Trail," from the Suite "Grand Canyon" ..... Grofé
Hopak, Russian Dance ..... Moussorgsky
Salute to our Fighting Forces
Arthur Fiedler, conductor.

Films in Boston

Centre Cultural Pan-Americano, 543 Boylston Street—"Carmen," in Spanish with English captions. Starring Imperio Argentina. 2:30, 4:30, 6:30, 8:30. Showings Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Esquire—"Down Argentine Way,"

Man Who Led New Englander in Tokyo Raid Also Started Him in Air Career

Doolittle Granted Boy's Desire to Fly

The man who led him in the raid over Tokyo is also the man who started him off in his aviation career. This coincidence was disclosed today in announcements made by the War Department of the Air Force squadron members who accompanied Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle on his daring raid over the Japanese capital.

It was about 13 years ago that a 14-year-old youth asked "Jimmy" Doolittle to give him an airplane ride at the Springfield Airport. The youth, Carl N. Wildner, of Amherst, Mass., was a brother of Edwin Wildner, a classmate of Doolittle's at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, so that "Jimmy" was glad to accommodate. That youth, now a lieutenant in the Air Force, was a navigator aboard one of the bombing planes that accompanied General Doolittle.

That ride apparently launched Lieutenant Wildner on his air career. As soon as he was graduated from Massachusetts State College in 1938 he entered the employ of Pratt & Whitney Aircraft in East Hartford, Conn., as an inspector of motors. Later he joined the Air Force.

Disclosure of the members of the bombing raid also was the first news many other Greater Boston parents, relatives and friends had had concerning their whereabouts. Reasonably enough, many parental bosoms swelled with personal pride and for the Distinguished Service Medals that the raiders received.

Leading in rank in the raid was Lieut. Col. John A. Hilger of Jamaica Plain, a Texan, who is married to a Greater Boston girl, formerly Virginia Botterub, a Weymouth girl. Her mother, Mrs. Botterub, with whom she is living in Jamaica Plain, said yesterday that she "was proud" of this son-in-law whom she has never seen. Mrs. Hilger met and married her Texan husband out on the Pacific coast.

Other New Englanders were two officers, Lieut. Howard A. Sessler and Lieut. Eugene McGurl, of Arlington, Mass., who were disclosed as inseparable chums. They were born the same year, attended the same schools, Arlington High and Northeastern University, and enlisted in the Air Force together in 1941.

Other New Englanders who participated in the raid were Staff Sergeant Edwin W. Horton Jr., of North Eastham, Mass., Lieut. Harold F. Watson, West Hartford, Conn.; Staff Sergeant Omer A. Duquette, West Warwick, R. I.

Edward Rowe Snow

Longfellow's Memorable Trip to Minot's Light Is Recalled

Left: Longfellow's Chair at Minot's Light, so named because it is like the one used to "raise" the poet from a small boat to the "front door" of the light, above the usual reach of the waves. Miss Virginia Harbeck of Worcester is trying the chair out, during a recent visit.

Center: Minot's Light off Cohasset, Mass., during storm that tossed waves 80 feet up the stone tower.

Right: Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana, grandson of the poet, who recently received at the Longfellow home in Cambridge a delegation from the Greater Boston Federation of Churches who informed him that his grandfather had made a trip to Minot's in 1871 and was raised in a chair that has since been lost. A picture of the chair was presented to him. Mr. Dana opened the vaults containing the poet's diary and found an entry describing the trip. Picture shows the diary open at the 1871 date and the picture that was presented Mr. Dana of the chair.

Glycerine a Soap By-Product? Not in the Eyes of Uncle Sam

Glycerine long has been classified as a by-product of soap.

But, not so today. Uncle Sam—who has a finger or two in almost every sort of industry these days—declares that it's the other way around. Soap, he contends, is a by-product of glycerine.

At least, the Government is interested primarily in the production of increasing quantities of glycerine—glycerine which has thousands of uses, but which, right now, is playing so large a part in the production of high explosives.

And, since Uncle Sam must have glycerine, there'll be plenty of by-product soap for everyone. His young nieces and nephews—particularly the latter—will have no excuse for using it sparingly.

Of course, there may be some slight changes in the soap, itself. According to officials at the Lever Brothers Cambridge plant, largest soap manufacturers in that city, there may be some lessening of the free-lathering qualities. This will be brought about by a lack of certain imported oils, among them coconut oil, palm oil, and palm kernel oil, from which lauric acid, the lathering agent, is obtained.

Glycerine, itself, does not enter into the manufacture of soap, except in certain special brands. But, in combining the fats, oils, and alkalies, the glycerine is extracted.

And housewives, who may have contemplated making their own soap because of anxiety over a possible shortage are being reassured and are urged, instead, to buy and to use more soap. For, the more soap produced, the more glycerine there'll be for Uncle Sam's war effort.

For this reason, Lever Brothers has been classified as a 100 per cent essential war industry. And its plants in Cambridge, Hammond, Ind., Edgewater, N. J.; Baltimore, Md., and St. Louis, Mo., are working at top speed. All producing the soap to make America clean—and the glycerine to aid in the struggle for victory.

When it comes to cleanliness, Lever Brothers new Administration Building on Memorial Drive is a shining example of spic and span spotlessness. Air-conditioned throughout, its hundreds of large windows, many of which afford a grand view of the Charles River Basin, are never opened to permit even a speck of dust to find its way within.

While this seven-story building houses the Company's office workers and executives, it should not be classed merely as an office building. It is more than that. On its fifth floor, for instance, there's a modern, fully-equipped bakery—and a kitchen any housewife would be proud to possess.

Soap and soap powders are not the only products of Lever Brothers. Shortening plays an important part in the Company's lengthy list of products. And here in this laboratory kitchen-bakery—gleaming with white-enameled tables, cabinets, and kitchen utensils—the Company's own shortening, as well as that of competitors, is put through rigorous and exacting tests.

In the bakery, two large rotary ovens turn out pies and cakes by the score, each of which is tested for texture, flakiness, and edibleness. In one corner of the bakery, doughnuts are deep-fried daily in the bubbling hot Spry.

And it fairly makes one's mouth water to glance at the products of culinary art which are turned out in the kitchen. All sorts of gadgets are here for scientific control of the baking and cooking processes. And demonstrators experiment daily with all sorts of recipes.

By a Staff Photographer

Doing His Bit

With the war fast making the much-needed glycerine for explosives more than a mere by-product of soap, there's no excuse for using the latter sparingly. For, the more soap—the more glycerine.

As one enters the spacious lobby six large murals, three on each side, attract immediate attention. The work of Francis Scott Bradford, New York muralist, they depict contemporary Boston life.

The first on the right portrays Bostonians skating in the Public Garden. The next, Christmas Eve carolers in Louisburg Square. The third, Charles River in June, with the Harvard Business School buildings in the background and racing shells on the gleaming waters in the foreground.

Turning to the left side of the foyer, one is almost tempted to think that the artist erred in depicting contemporary scenes, for old-fashioned Colonial costumes abound. Yet, there in the middle, is a true likeness of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. The mural is of a historical pageant of Governor Winthrop's time by the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. Governor Saltonstall reviews the pageant on Boston Common, and the State House dome looms in the background.

Sift Begins of Registrants With Dependency Deferments

War Activities in New England

Men With Dependents May Be Drafted—Brig. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, Bay State Selective Service head, said today that many Selective Service registrants deferred from military service solely because they have dependents will eventually be inducted unless they are engaged in activities essential to the war effort.

"We are rapidly approaching the stage where everyone must be working or fighting to win the war," Director Erickson declared. "War requirements and the demand for man power by essential industries as well as armed forces will compel many local boards within the next several months to find selectees for their quotas among registrants who now have dependents."

He said local boards are now reconsidering all registrants with dependency deferments for two major purposes. First, to eliminate from this class all men who cannot prove that their dependents need their earned income for support in a reasonable manner and all who cannot prove that they did not acquire dependents to avoid military service. Second, to distinguish between men who have dependents but are not engaged in activities aiding the Nation's war effort and those who are contributing to victory by their work as civilians.

Registrants who have the greatest degree of dependency, such as a dependent wife and children, will be the last group sought for military service, Brig. General Erickson said, provided that they have become necessary men in war production or supporting activities.

New Corps Area Quartermaster—Col. James F. Byrom, Q. M. C., a native of Fort Worth, Texas, and a West Point graduate, has been appointed Quartermaster of the First Corps (New England) Area, Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commandant of the area announced today.

Colonel Byrom came to Boston last July from Manila, where he was commanding officer of the Quartermaster Depot, and has been assistant Quartermaster here. He succeeds Col. Mark L. Ireland, Q. M. C., who is on leave pending retirement from the Army.

May Be Something In It—It could be that there's some truth in the old saw that—nobody loves a fat man. The returned laundry of an outfit stationed at Fort Devens had a "let's get together note" complete with names and addresses of girl employees, for each member of the unit—except the top sergeant. And he suspects that perhaps the size 48 on his clothing might have something to do with it.

Fancy Meeting You Here—It's a small world—at least for American Doughboys. Corporal Dana Decamp of Claremont, N. H., was resting in his bunk aboard ship in an Australian port when he heard a familiar voice. It was his cousin's, Lieut. Winston Leavitt, also of Claremont. Neither knew the other was in Australia. They had crossed the Pacific in the same convoy, but on different ships, and had left different camps in the United States. "I was so glad to see him," said the corporal, "I forgot to salute him."

New England Boys Commissioned—Six New England boys have been commissioned ensigns in the United States Naval Reserve following completion of a one-month course of indoctrination and three months' additional schooling in gunnery, navigation, and other subjects at the midshipman instruction classes at Abbott Hall, Great Lakes, Illinois. They are: James B. Lockhart, Jr., Wellesley, Mass.; Frederick G. Barlow, Providence, R. I.; Harry E. Goodman, Lebanon, N. H.; Julian R. Goodrich, Montpelier, Vt.; Latimer B. Hyde, Ware, Mass., and Erling H. Hustvedt, Newport, R. I.

Navy Has a MacArthur—Not to be outdone by the Army the Navy has a MacArthur of its own now. He is Joseph John MacArthur of Braintree, who was sworn into the regular Navy yesterday at the Boston Recruiting Station in the Federal Building. Joseph is the second of his family to join the Allied forces. His brother, Henry, a member of the Royal Canadian Air Force recently landed in England.

'Deeper Faith Is Needed For The Long Test'

Unitarians meeting in Anniversary Week sessions today were told that spiritual resources wherewith to supply national needs have fallen "far below the point of safety."

The speaker, Dr. Frederick May Eliot, President of the American Unitarian Association, reminded the General Alliance of Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women, at the Arlington Street Church, that "faith of a deeper and more durable kind than most Americans today possess" is needed for the long and gruelling test ahead.

Pointing out that "we have been content to get by with a minimum of attention to the requirements of religion with the result that the present emergency has caught us spiritually unprepared," Dr. Eliot declared that "we must make good this deficiency as quickly and thoroughly as we possibly can."

He went on to declare that "We cannot win this war without the help of the Church." He urged that each choose for himself the particular church which meets his needs, that the choice be made at once and the church be given active, personal and devoted allegiance.

"This is a time," said Dr. Eliot, "for united endeavor to rebuild the faith of America, in the characteristic American way, through the churches that are rooted in American soil . . . and restore that deeply-lying confidence in God and duty and moral idealism which our fathers knew and by which they lived and endured and prevailed."

Mrs. Russell P. Wise of Arlington, National President of the Alliance, reporting on achievements of the year and goals for the future, said, "Let us pledge again our allegiance to that spiritual source of upbuilding — the Church — and tend its fires that all may warm themselves therein."

Mrs. Norbert F. Capek of New Bedford, a refugee from Czechoslovakia, made a plea for unity among the people of the church and support of its leaders.

Other meetings commemorating Anniversary Week were held throughout the day, including a luncheon meeting of the New Council of the Unitarian Laymen's League, a Tufts Alumni Luncheon, and a Delegates' Reception at the Arlington Street Church Auditorium.

Poet's Ride Up Minot's Light In Bos'n's Chair Is Disclosed

How Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the poet, made a memorable trip to Minot's Light—the famous "I-Love-You" or one-four-three signal light of the South Shore—and was hoisted up to the top by a sort of bos'n's chair which thereafter was called the Longfellow chair, has just come to light.

A delegation of the Friendship Tour Group of the Greater Boston Council of Churches recently visited Longfellow's Home in Cambridge, and told the poet's grandson—Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana—of the memorable trip. John A. Thornquist of Boston, one of the group, presented Mr. Dana with a picture of the chair which was said to have been used in "raising" the poet to the top of the lighthouse on Aug. 22, 1871.

Mr. Dana expressed surprise that the poet had visited the lighthouse, opened the vaults where the poet's journals were kept, and read the entry in his grandfather's words, written more than 70 years ago, as follows:

"Aug. 22, 1871. The steam-tug comes for us, and Sumner, Mr. James, and myself go to meet the revenue cutter in the harbor, find on board the Collector, with Agassiz, and a young Japanese prince, and we steam away for Minot's Ledge. Dinner (on board) ended, we find ourselves at the base of the light-house, rising sheer out of the sea like a huge stone cannon, mouth upward. We are hoisted up 40 feet in a chair, some of us; others go up by an iron ladder—all but the young Japanese, who refuses to go up at all. Whether he was afraid, or thought it a trick to imprison him, will remain a mystery."

Historians in the group pointed out that the men referred to were Charles Sumner, Prof. Henry Agassiz, the naturalist, and a Japanese named Nakashima.

Mr. Thornquist explained that the traditions at Minot's Light were that Longfellow and his group had signed the register there, but that souvenir hunters had removed the signatures some years before. He also told Mr. Dana that the Longfellow Chair at Minot's Light had been stolen from the tower in the past few years, and voiced the hope that the picture of the chair would be preserved.

Railroads Revamp Schedules To Meet Wartime Demands

Persons wishing to travel by train will do well to consult local timetables on and after Sunday when New England railroads will inaugurate various seasonal schedule changes as well as new ones occasioned by wartime demands or because of lack of equipment. New timetables showing revamped schedules are to be released Friday by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, the Boston & Maine, and the Maine Central Railroads.

The New Haven, for instance, has inaugurated two new commuting trains from Boston to serve the Fore River shipyard workers and has revised the schedule on an inbound Braintree to Boston train to accommodate intown defense workers. On the New York end, a new early morning train from New York to Bridgeport, and New Haven, Conn., has been inaugurated for war industry workers.

Shore Line changes include cancellation of the Sunday Merchants Limited and the substitution of The Hub, to leave New York at about the same time. Other trains canceled were the summer Night Cape Codder and The Casco, due to the shortage of sleeping cars. Schedules of several through Boston-New York trains have been lengthened because of new station stops and the increased item required to load passengers, mail, and baggage. Hourly departures daily from Boston and New York, between 8 a. m. and 7 p. m., are still in effect.

The Boston & Maine and Maine Central announced changes ranging from five minutes to an hour or more in the departure and arrivel of many through trains. Readjustments of the arrivals and departures of commuter trains, and the lengthening of the running time of some trains because of longer station stops also were announced.

Principal changes were a new 2:30 a. m. departure for the Portland-Bangor Newspaper Train, a 2:20 a. m. departure for the Fitchburg Division Newspaper Train, and a replacement on June 18 of the Flying Yankee by a steam-propelled train which will then make a stop at Portland, Maine.

Episcopalian View of Peace

AMHERST, Mass., May 20 (AP)—The Rt. Rev. W. Appleton Lawrence, Bishop of the Western Massachusetts Episcopal Diocese, said today that Christians have a special responsibility to see that a United Nations' victory will be "neither vengeful nor vindictive."

Striking out at unchristian attitudes, he told the forty-first annual meeting of the Diocese Convention in a prepared address:

"It must be a victory of those spiritual forces of truth and justice and brotherhood in which peoples of all nations will rejoice: a peace which will have redemptive value, in that it will not be dictated by the interest of any one nation or group of nations, but will seek to embody that sense of justice, brotherhood and truth which eventually will win the Germans into the way of righteousness and convert the Japanese to a new way life."

"As Christians we must be more interested in our common salvation than in their punishment."

Ship Operators To Air Problems

Difficulties of New England fishermen and other ship operators in obtaining materials for vessel repair, especially emergency repair, because of the war priorities, will be aired at a meeting at the Boston Chamber of Commerce tomorrow.

C. R. Ellicott, Jr., Maritime Commission representative, Priorities Branch, War Production Board, is to come from Washington, to explain priority orders and consult with shipping men regarding priorities requirements. The meeting was arranged by the Maritime Association of the Chamber, in co-operation with representatives of New England ports and of State industrial and development commissions.

Zeo of Taxpayers' Group Off for Capital Service

Lieut. Frank J. Zeo of Boston, Research Director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, today reported in Washington for service in the headquarters office of the United States Army Air Force.

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New Japanese Offensive Gets Under Way in China

Continued from Page 1

hoped, he said, that there would be more in the future.

"Does that mean more troops?" a reporter asked.

Mr. Roosevelt laughed and conceded that his words did contain such an implication.

RAF Raids

Royal Air Force bombing squadrons returned to their prime job of blasting German war production with a heavy attack by a "powerful force" Tuesday night on Mannheim, in Western Germany, the British announced today.

Allied air commands are aiming at expansion enabling them to send 1,000 bombers a night against German targets, an authoritative London source indicated today. Present facilities, he said, permit sending of 800 planes a night.

The British Air Ministry said 14 planes were missing from the night's operation, including two fighters.

While bombers were hammering the Nazi submarine base at St. Nazaire, in Occupied France, in their first night blows after a weather-enforced lull of 11 days, the communiqué disclosed, British fighter planes raked enemy airdromes in France and Holland, downing one of the enemy planes which rose to challenge them.

Mannheim is the second largest inland port in Europe and the site of a number of important factories. Among them are the Badische Anilin Chemical Works, the Lanz Armament Works, and the Daimler-Benz Engineering Works.

Authorized sources said "hundreds" of bombers were used against Mannheim and St. Nazaire.

It was the fifty-fourth raid on Mannheim. The fifty-third raid was carried out Feb. 14.

A Vichy dispatch said wave upon wave of planes had skirted north of that Capital of Unoccupied France, flying southeast (in the direction of Northern Italy), and a single aircraft which circled over the City later drew a burst of five shells from anti-aircraft batteries.

The lone plane droned on despite the fire and then turned back to the northwest, it was reported.

On the home front, a town in northeast England—identified by Berlin as Hull—underwent a short attack by German raiders during the night in which there were a number of casualties and some damage.

Over Malta 10 Axis planes were shot down and five damaged, a British communiqué said.

Meanwhile an authoritative source said the British had no evidence of the extent of damage caused to the German cruiser Prinz Eugen in the torpedo-plane and bomber attack Sunday night nor was there information about her whereabouts.

He asserted that, generally speaking, the Germans made their warships better able to withstand torpedo attacks than the British.

Advance in China

The Japanese are continuing their southward sweep in Chekiang Province, the coastal district south of Shanghai which is believed to contain potential bases for bombing Japan, the Chinese acknowledged today.

A communiqué said the Japanese who captured Chuki, on the railroad 40 miles south of the provincial metropolis of Hangchow, continued southward with the aid of planes which bombed Chinese positions.

Fighting was reported along the Tung River, some distance south of Chuki. Bitter Chinese resistance was said to be taking a heavy toll of the enemy.

Another Japanese column driving southward along a line about 40 miles east of the railway, having taken Chenghsien and Changlochen, was reported continuing its advance despite frontal and flank attacks by the Chinese. Changlochen is 70 miles southeast of Hangchow.

The Chekiang theater was the most active of several in which continued fighting supported the warning of a Chinese Government spokesman Tuesday that the Japanese were launching a major effort to knock China out of the war.

The Chinese in Southern Honan Province, some 500 miles northwest of the Chekiang war zone, made a surprise attack on two points north of the Japanese base of Sinyang, destroying communications and inflicting severe losses on the Japanese, it was announced.

The communiqué made no reference to Yunnan, in Western China, where there was a heavy downpour that may mark the start of the rainy season notorious in China's southwestern border regions.

Rain Seen as Ally:

The Chinese have looked forward to the rainy season as a new ally which would hamper any further Japanese incursions through washed-out roads and flooded rivers.

As the rain came, crack Chinese troops were massed along the Burma Road and other strategic points of Yunnan and preparations were made to strengthen Chinese defenses fronting the Chinese-French Indo-China border.

The Yunnan Railway, the only modern line of commmunication between Yunnan Province and Indo-China was destroyed from Kaiyuan to the border, a distance of some 100 miles, in 1940 when Japanese troops were garrisoned in the French colony.

All except two bridges then were dynamited and the roadbed along the mountains since has disappeared. No road from Indo-China into Yunnan suitable for a motorized army exists, Chinese reported.

The Chinese forces guarding the border with Indo-China include divisions seasoned by battle experience on other China fronts.

Meanwhile, following Tuesday's declaration by a Chinese Government spokesman that many signs pointed to an all-out Japanese attempt to knock China out of the war, the press called for Allied aid.

"The Allies must give China weapons to enable her to fight Japan on more or less equal terms," said the China Times.

With Canadian Women in the Armed Services

Wide World

Their Job Is to Release Men for the Actual Combat Work

Upper left: Volunteer Mary Stevens waits on table at the soldiers' mess at Gordon Head Officers' Training Center at Victoria, British Columbia. Upper right: Senior Commander Joan Kennedy, Chief of the Canadian Army Women. Lower left: The "gas attack" signal is sounded at the Training Center while Volunteers Olive and Irene Baguley and Mrs. Johanna Akkerman, center, were cooking dinner. They went right on working after they had put on their respirators and tin hats. Lower center: Wing Officer L. M. Crowther of Britain who is helping to fit the Canadian women into the Canadian Air Force. Lower right: At officers' headquarters, Driver Katherine Olsen salutes as she opens the door for her officer passenger.

Navy Set to Enlist Women When Congress Decides How

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20—The Navy is ready to enlist 10,000 women as soon as Congress determines whether they are to serve "with" the Navy or "in" it.

The bill to organize a feminine reserve in the Navy paralleling the Army's newly established Women's Auxiliary Army Corps is under consideration by the Senate Naval Affairs Committee. It already has passed the House and the Navy is anxious to get it enacted into law so the WAAC's will not have too much of a head start in recruiting.

The Navy wants women to become an integral part of the service, Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel, told the Senate Committee. Then it will have "complete military control" over them even though they are only to serve as "land sailors." Jobs in which the Navy intends to use women to relieve men for combat service include: coding and decoding radio, photography, and office work in naval shore establishments.

"This bill would permit them to be used for all Navy work except to man guns and run engines," Admiral Jacobs said.

The Senate Committee will have to choose between the Walsh bill which would admit women to the Navy with full military rank up to Lieutenant Commander, but would give them only civilian compensation rights, and the Willis bill which would give them full equality in compensation and status. A companion measure to the Willis bill already has passed the House.

The controversy has delayed action on the Navy bill, but Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, predicts it will be reported out in a few days "because the Navy wants it."

Differences in status of women in the Army and Navy will account little for the recruiting compensation bound to develop between the two branches, those in charge of the bill feel. They pointed out that the WAACS, ATS and the WRENS, leading British women's services, all have different status in the armed services.

Recruiting for the WAACS is scheduled to begin June 1, when application blanks and booklets will have reached recruiting stations throughout the country. The Navy expects to get its new women's reserve going shortly thereafter.

Dutch Nazi Storm Troopers Put Under Himmler's Control

LONDON, May 20 (AP)—Heinrich Himmler, head of Germany's Gestapo, has taken command of Dutch Nazi Storm Troopers in addition to his continued control of the German Storm Troopers and police in the Netherlands, the Stockholm newspaper Tidnigen said today in a dispatch relayed to the Aneta News Agency.

This followed a Stockholm report last night to Tass, Soviet News Agency, that the Germans planned to incorporate the nation into the German Reich as an autonomous province to be known as "Niedermark" under the rule of Anton Mussert, Dutch Nazi leader.

A spokesman for the Netherlands Government-in-exile warned Dutchmen in a radiocast from London that such a development appeared likely in view of the arrival of Herr Himmler in the Netherlands.

The execution of 96 persons accused of plotting to aid an Allied invasion, rearrest of all former Dutch Army officers and cadets and seizure of 460 prominent citizens as hostages were among German retaliatory measures in the past week.

Threats to Boris

ISTANBUL, Turkey, May 19. Delayed. (AP)—Reports that the regime of King Boris of Bulgaria was threatened seriously by Communist uprisings in the Bulgarian Army, reflecting widespread discontent throughout the Axis-aligned nation, were received here today and given considerable credence in informed United Nations quarters.

A neutral traveler reaching here from Bulgaria said the uprisings developed into a distinct threat to the Government during the last half of April and, although actual outbreaks were suppressed, considerable fear was felt that there might be further disturbances.

This informant said that after the April uprisings, reportedly carried out by a definitely identified element within the Army, 140 officers were arrested and some of these later were shot.

[The German Radio broadcast a DNB dispatch from Sofia that 86 Bulgarian soldiers at Sliven were being tried by a military court on charges of having formed a Communist organization and participated in Communist propaganda. The broadcast said capital punishment was asked for against most of those accused.]

Other reports have been received here during the past few days that widespread Gestapo arrests and an increasing food shortage in Bulgaria were causing strong unrest in the country whose people have a deep-rooted sympathy for Soviet Russia.

These reports said there had been uprisings by troops garrisoned in the Capital and other large cities.

Such outbreaks, it was said, were aimed specifically at the overthrow of the Government which led Bulgaria into the Axis camp against Russia.

Canadian Girls 'Going to Sea'

OTTAWA, May 20 (CP)—Canadian girls—members of the Women's Royal Canadian Navy Service which will be launched here within the next few weeks—are going to go down to the sea in ships after all.

They won't ever get out of sight of land, probably, and they won't pace the decks of corvettes or destroyers, but they will man the sleek little harbor craft that do a hundred interesting and essential jobs along Canada's coast line.

After months of rumors and waiting for Navy-minded lasses, the organization of the Canadian version of the British "Wrens" finally has got under way. Three British "Wrens" have arrived in Ottawa and began conferences with naval officials May 12.

There will be several weeks of planning before the first volunteers will be recruited. The choosing of a Commandant, who will head the organizations from coast to coast, is the first problem.

The three British women—Superintendent Joan Carpenter, Chief Officer Dorothy Isherwood and Second Officer Elizabeth Mary Sturdee—will advise Canadian Navy headquarters on what experience and what type of woman would make the best Commandant.

Meanwhile plans are being examined for a women's naval training college which will be located either in Toronto or a New Brunswick city. Within the next two years several thousand women will pass through its school and the service will increase in size with every Canadian ship that is launched, officials said.

Possibility is that the Canadian organization, as with its British counterpart, will recruit girls 17½ years and upward.

Duties of the service will be to replace every man possible ashore. Women will do radio location, coding and deciphering. They will be confidential secretaries and dispatch riders—on motorcycles.

Most exciting of all, of course, will be their duties on the small harbor boats. These speedy motor launches are used for boarding merchant ships.

They will also probably be used to ferry working men along the shore line, and there's the possibility they may, in time, man ammunition barges.

In the United Kingdom, more than 25,000 women do these jobs, and "Wrens" also serve in the Middle East. A number of the women in Navy blue were serving at Singapore as wireless telegraphers, but they were evacuated before it fell.

United Nations Air Unity

Continued from Page 1

Chairman of the United Nations conference and will act as mouthpiece of the meetings.

Describing the composition of the meetings, Mr. Power said there would be four committees made up of representatives of the United States and all partners of the British Commonwealth Air-Training Scheme. These partners are Great Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and Canada. One would discuss means of co-ordinating in some way air training under the Empire Plan and that of the United States. He made it clear that if any Americans or trainees from any other of the United Nations found it of advantage to come to Canadian schools they would be welcome.

According to Harold Balfour, British Parliamentary Undersecretary of State for Air, British airmen probably will be coming in greater numbers to Canada. The airdromes in Britain are being used more and more for operational purposes, and space for training may be cramped. Mr. Power said the joint air-training plant facilities were elastic enough to admit of considerable expansion.

Another committee, Mr. Power explained, would discuss problems of man power for crews. Another committee made up of the three nations who train some of their men in North America, China, Netherlands, and Norway, would talk over questions in which they were vitally interested and lay their findings before the conference.

In addition to these, nations who trained in other spheres, for example Poles and Czechs who taught their airmen in Britain, and Belgians, Greeks, and South Africans who had their schools either in North or South Africa, had formed another committee, which would discuss problems of mutual interest and place the result of their meetings before the conference. Composition of air crews was another matter to come before the meetings. Standardization of methods of training technique, Mr. Power said, probably was the main objective of the conference. "We must have training and very intensive training and we must have it co-ordinated or standardized if we are to make most effective the air offensive in Europe," he said.

Fighting in Russia

The Red Army still was driving closer to Kharkov despite stiffened German resistance and sharp counterattacks, battlefront dispatches reported today, declaring that fighting was spreading along the entire southern flank of the battleline.

At the same time, Pravda, Communist Party organ, denied Nazi claims of a cleanup on the Kerch Peninsula of the Crimea and said Russian forces were barring the way to the Caucasus there in a stand which was likened to the long American defense on Bataan in the Philippines.

Although Russian dispatches reported that the Germans were striving with tank and plane-led counterattacks to break up the thrust at Kharkov, the mid-day communiqué made no new mention of the Nazi onslaugh against Soviet lines 80 miles south of Kharkov in the Barvenkoya and Izyum sectors.

The German's Donets diversion drive developed Tuesday in the sector of Barvenkova, a midway station on the Lozovaya-Slavyansk Railway, and the Donets River town of Izyum, 20 miles to the northeast.

The midnight Russian communiqué announced simply: "Our troops have joined battle on the Izyum-Barvenkova Front with German troops who have begun an offensive."

A successful German push in that sector would, according to military experts, imperil the left flank of Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's lines before Kharkov, jutting sickle-like from Belgorod south and southwestward into the Ukraine.

Pravda said: "The Red Army is breaking the fierce resistance of the Hitlerites and pushing them back to the west, liberating Soviet soil step by step.

Battle on Kerch:

"Meanwhile, our troops are carrying on intensive battles with superior enemy forces in the Kerch Peninsula in the vicinity of Kerch."

The German High Command said that German and Rumanian armies stand all along the Strait of Kerch, having taken the last bridgeheads on both sides of the City of Kerch and annihilated three entire Russian armies in a gigantic offensive which began May 8.

"The enemy lost 149,256 prisoners, 258 panzers, 1,133 guns, and other war material beyond computation," said a communiqué supplementing a previous special announcement.

It listed Russian losses of 17 divisions of riflemen (infantry), three of cavalry, four armored brigades, three rifle brigades, 323 airplanes, 16 ships totaling 13,600 tons, and 21 small coastal vessels.

While acknowledging renewed Russian attacks in the Kharkov area to the north, the German communiqué said these were repulsed "in hard struggles," and went on to give a detailed account of the battle for the Kerch Peninsula.

Red Star said that in one sector on the Kharkov front German and Russian tank forces and infantry were locked in a terrific battle at such close quarters that German planes dared not risk supporting their own ground units for fear of hitting them.

In this clash alone, 46 German tanks were destroyed, Red Star reported.

On the relatively quiet Kalinin Front, northwest of Moscow, the report said Russian cavalry had recaptured several points, killing 700 Germans and taking others prisoners and destroying 27 machine guns and an ammunition dump.

Fight Off Algeria

A gunfight which developed from an aerial patrol incident is reported in an official dispatch to have cost France one plane and Britain two on May 18 in the Western Mediterranean off Algiers.

The clash was regarded as important militarily only in that it further aroused the Vichy Government's irritation, already stirred by the British occupation of Syria, Lebanon and Madagascar and a series of maritime developments.

The official dispatch said a British seaplane flying over Algiers bay was hailed by a French pursuit craft with a machine-gun burst and forced down.

A British destroyer nearby opened fire on two French torpedo boats which, the French declared, had been ordered out to save the British plane. Instead, under the destroyer's shelling, they turned their guns on the plane and sank it.

Canada Studying Alberta Tar Sand In Search for Oil

OTTAWA (CP) — Oil experts are examining the Northern Alberta tar sands to see what immediate steps can be taken for development, Munitions Minister C. D. Howe has announced.

In a report, the experts would advise whether a pilot plant for oil production would have to be constructed or whether it would be possible to proceed with development on "a considerable scale" immediately, Mr. Howe said.

Mr. Howe said that the tar sands had been looked on as a reserve to be used in the future, but now the area was being looked on as an immediate means of supplying oil, if certain production difficulties could be overcome.

The Minister also disclosed that oil production in the Fort Norman area of the Northwest Territories is being increased and that a short pipeline will be built to carry oil from this field to the new Alaska Highway.

Mr. Howe said a study was being made of all shale deposits in the Maritime Provinces and no efforts were being spared in search for new oil sources.

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United Nations Showing Gain In Sea Power

By R. Maillard Stead

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 20—Coinciding significantly with the growing momentum of British and American demands for offensive action comes a restrained admission behind the naval scene here today that the war on the seas is beginning to show first faint signs that this change is justified.

This doesn't mean that the Navy chiefs and shipyard heads minimize the difficulties of the next few months—difficulties which increase with every new naval commitment in connection with the mounting and maintenance of land and air forces overseas.

But it does mean that the strategists can see their way through these difficulties instead of having merely to hang on tight and hope for the best.

Although it is acknowledged that the problem of shipping replacements has been far from won in Britain as well as in the United States, and although it is clearly evident that the Axis U-boat question is a long way from being solved, there is nevertheless new cause for elation in the disclosure that a few of the shipping bottlenecks which have existed in the past have been opened up.

Earlier Lag Overcome

This is not only found to be true in the United States where it was officially announced this week that cargo shipbuilding had overcome an earlier lag and was now abreast of schedule, but also in Britain where immense strides have taken place in shipyards since war began.

That these bottlenecks should be opened up and gains in ship building noticed at a time when Germany is still capable of sending some 16 vessels to the bottom in the Western Atlantic alone as during the past week, indicate the beginnings of a victory. For the struggle of the shipyards has been a long one, and fraught with what at times have seemed to be overwhelming odds.

The United Nations had at first a vast pool of mercantile shipping upon which they could draw in a period when the Axis could count upon sinking ships a great deal faster than they could be built. The first vital consideration therefore was that the output from shipyards should at least equal the losses until such time as replacements could overreach losses.

Vital Factors Involved

"Ship for ship" therefore became the first production goal. But this was merely an interim goal. Holding and sustaining the initative along world-wide battlefronts calls for a great deal more than that.

It emphasizes the significance of recent expansions in shipyards, the steel mills upon which they depend for plates, and the sources upon which the mills depend for steel, not forgetting the civilian yield of scrap iron.

The magnitude of the difficulties Britain faced and is now facing can be assessed from the fact when the war began shipyard labor here amounted to one third less than it was at the outbreak of the World War in 1914.

Thus it is obvious that together with the rapid accomplishments in American shipbuilding, and with such feats as the landing in Northern Ireland of such a large United States convoy without any losses, permit the expression of cautious optimism in naval circles here as to the probable course of the sea war in the immediate future.

Percentage of Loss Low

Viewed simply as a race between United Nations shipbuilders and protective fleets on the one hand and Axis ship-sinkers on the other—and it is not flattering to the anti-Axis navies to view it that way—experiences in regard to convoys to Russia and across the Atlantic during the past few weeks encourage the belief that the shipbuilders can win out.

Of all the merchant ships sent from this country to Russia since that country was invaded by the Germans the percentage of losses is incredibly low. I have learned this from an unimpeachable source.

In the Atlantic too the position up to the commencement of last week had shown an improvement on the immediately preceding months. Continued coastwise sinkings off the American seaboard—sinkings which are reported now to total 191 ships since Pearl Harbor—remain a serious problem, however, because quite obviously the allocation of fighting ships to handle this matter from the limited available force means either the weakening of escort formations or reduction in the scope and efficiency of the patrol.

These losses are even more serious when it is considered that not only the ships themselves are lost, but also their valued cargoes and merchant ship man power.

Heavy Losses in Cargoes

The average value of cargo carried per ton of ships, according to independent estimates, is about $35. Thus, if the 16 ships reported sunk during the past week off the Atlantic coast of North America totaled no more than 100,000 tons, the value of the cargoes thus lost would amount to $3,500,000.

In considering ship losses and replacements the loss of cargo is perhaps an equally important element, particularly when it involves supplies to Britain or Russia at a time when they are in great need of materials.

In dealing with this triple menace, the combined naval-air forces of Britain and the United States are gradually edging up to what in the not too distant future will be decisive defense of merchant shipping lanes.

Shore-based, long-range aircraft teaming up more closely with submarines than ever before constitute a main problem in the sea war, but improvements in handling both are foreshadowed in the ambitious construction plans of the United Nations. The Germans say they are building aircraft carriers now, but up to the present they have been dependent entirely on shore-based planes.

In dealing with these the Navy develops the closest possible liaison with the Royal Air Force as well as having complete control of its own fleet air arm.

Atlantic Spanned by 'Chain of Ships'

Associated Press

United Nations' Convoy Stretches to the Horizon

Cripps: Raids on Germany Aid Russia

LONDON, May 20 (AP)—Bombing Germany is the best way of assisting Russia "until such time as we are able to make a carefully planned attack upon the Continent of Europe, which we intend to do," Sir Stafford Cripps told the House of Commons today.

Answering criticism in the second day of a war debate in which Prime Minister Churchill is not participating, Sir Stafford, who is the Government leader in the House, declared the Government was ready to face a vote of confidence if "any substantial body of members" desired it.

Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, former War Secretary and a sharp critic of Britain's war leadership, urged establishment of a separate Ministry of Defense, which now is under Mr. Churchill.

"The War Cabinet desire to have the advice of a first-class Defense Minister, and there is no one with wider and longer experience of defense problems than the Prime Minister," replied Sir Stafford.

To repeated assertions that Mr. Churchill dominated the Government and appeared to "hypnotize" others, Sir Stafford replied that "the Prime Minister as Minister of Defense submits to control of the Cabinet just as other Ministers do in their sphere of activity."

Mr. Hore-Belisha conceded that the Government should not be "hounded into opening a western front against Germany," saying that would be perhaps "the biggest undertaking in British military history, and worse than not undertaking it would be to undertake it and fail."

The House, some of whose members have insisted that prime Minister Churchill engage in the current war debate, was informed by Sir Stafford Cripps, Government leader in the House, that Mr. Churchill was not participating because he had nothing to add to his recent statement.

When two members asked him pointedly why the Prime Minister was not present for the important debate, Sir Stafford replied that it was "not possible" for him to be there.

Mr. Hore-Belisha then complained that "we have reached an extraordinary pass when in a war debate the House not only does not have the benefit of advice of the service Ministers but also does not have the advantage of the presence of the Minister of Defense."

In the face of strong opposition from his critics, Mr. Churchill has retained the posts both of Prime Minister and Minister of Defense.

Undue Optimism Decried

Mr. Hore-Belisha, noting "a feeling of optimism being engendered in this country in marked contrast to the atmosphere of last February," asked whether it "would be more prudent and in accordance with Stalin's own judgment to take a more restrained view."

The former War Secretary said the Japanese were "still advancing" and warned that if the Allies "could open a second front in the west in order to help Russia the Japanese could open a second front in the east in order to embarrass Russia. . . . We are not fighting Germany alone but a powerful Axis combination."

Other members joined Mr. Hore-Belisha in demands for separation of the politcial element represented by Prime Minister Churchill's position as Minister of Defense from the purely military element in management of the war.

Mr. Hore-Belisha said this dual control had resulted in "an almost unbroken" series of disasters.

Defense of Churchill

Answering criticism of Mr. Churchill's prosecution of the war which was voiced even by Government members in yesterday's debate, Mr. A. P. Herbert, independent national, rose to the defense of Mr. Churchill, saying that those who spoke in yesterday's debate of "disaster after disaster" had painted a one-sided picture.

"The man responsible for Hong Kong and Singapore is also responsible for Tobruk, Malta and for sinking half the Italian fleet and for sinking the Bismarck and the Graf Spee," Mr. Herbert said.

"If we are going to have this sort of stock-taking we are entitled to say this man is responsible for the fact that during the past 12 months the people of England have been able to sleep in their beds and the wheels of industry have been able to revolve uninterrupted—and that's very much the reverse of what has been happening in Germany."

Mr. Herbert said he also could not agree that there was "this awful sense of frustration" among the people.

"On the contrary," he said, "I find them cheerful, eager and optimistic. Their hearts are very sound and their hearts are eager, and I believe this is because they have faith in their leadership.

"I believe the people know they've got a great man and are determined to keep him and deserve him, and so am I."

U. S. Outproducing Axis

Continued from Page 1

direct thrust at continental United States in the near future. The War Department has already made known some of its precautions against invasion. Today the President directed the Office of Civilian Defense to co-ordinate a new plan of action to protect "essential facilities," such as highways, communications systems, utilities and mines, against sabotage.

President Roosevelt, in a new executive order, instructed the OCD to formulate a "facility security program" and to correlate it with the protective programs already in operation by the Army, Navy, and Federal Power Commission. Whatever the OCD does in this field was made subject to the approval of the Secretary of War. It will neither interfere with nor supplant any of the investigative duties of the Federal Bureau of Investigation affecting sabotage and espionage.

Axis Tone Changes

Washington is interestedly following the change in tone and comment of the Nazi propagandists on America's steadily mounting war production. They are boasting less and admitting more. It was not always so. At one time the Nazis treated the United States war output very lightly indeed. Last November Dr. Joseph Goebbels wrote:

"American armament cannot come up to the European armament and certainly cannot surpass that."

Then the tone grew gradually less assured. Six weeks later a German radiocast warned home listeners that:

"We must not make the mistake of underestimating the industrial capacity of the United States."

Two months later still the Berlin radio offered to:

"Assume for the sake of argument that the United States will ultimately outproduce Germany, Italy, Japan and all the other countries which are partners to their economic effort. What then?" asked Berlin. Ah, what then. Five days later Rome noted that:

"The production of the democracies is continuing rising."

Germany's Latest View

At the end of March a German radiocaster put his country's position no more strongly than this:

"Even if," he said, "even if America and her Allies could outproduce Germany and her Allies, America still would not be able to transport the supplies to Europe and Asia."

So it has come to that! After definite assertion that the United States cannot outproduce the Axis, Berlin is now driven to rely on fond hopes that superior productive capacity will be nullified by transport difficulties.

So Berlin thinks American production, now admittedly ahead of the Axis, will never get to the fighting fronts.

The United States thinks it will.

China

Continued from Page 1

large body of Chinese troop concentrations which the Japanese may have hoped to surprise on a congested road;

4. To make a psychological impression on Yunnan until recently the least "centralized" province of China and on Chungking itself.

Japanese Thrown Back

The Japanese launched their attack on Yunnan with about one division of predominantly mechanized troops strongly supported by planes. They advanced to a place about ten miles northeast of Lungling near the Salween River about 180 miles from Lashio in Burma, the southern terminus of the Burma-Yunnan motor road, that is over a distance equal to about one quarter of the entire road.

But there they were checked and thrown back and they are at present being engaged between Mangshih and Chefang 30 to 50 miles southwest of the point of their greatest advance. It is hoped that they will soon be repulsed even further and that the rainy season which may set in any day will help the Chinese in their task.

The Chinese High Command will certainly spare no effort to defend the Burma Road, although it is at the moment of less importance than ever, and especially to save Kunming—one of the main industrial, trade and educational centers of Free China.

From the south the remainder of the Chinese expeditionary force in Burma will probably soon be able to co-operate with the Chinese troops in Yunnan while American and British planes have already played a considerable role in checking the Japanese and then forcing them back.

The Japanese may also bring up reinforcements out of the four divisions they still have in Burma. They would certainly have to do it if their objective was to resume the offensive and to attempt an attack against Kunming.

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5½ Feet	$7.39	9½ Feet	$10.59	13½ Feet	$13.79
6 Feet	$7.79	10 Feet	$10.99	14 Feet	$14.19
6½ Feet	$8.19	10½ Feet	$11.39	14½ Feet	$14.59
7 Feet	$8.59	11 Feet	$11.79	15 Feet	$14.99
7½ Feet	$8.99	11½ Feet	$12.19	15½ Feet	$15.39
8 Feet	$9.39	12 Feet	$12.59	16 Feet	$15.79

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7 Feet	$3.98				

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Doolittle Says Planes Met Little Opposition Over Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20—Not a single American plane was shot down by the Japanese during the long raid over Tokyo, April 18, Gen. James H. Doolittle declared at a press conference held at the War Department yesterday after receiving the Congressional Medal of Honor from President Roosevelt.

The bombers were specially equipped for their mission, were over Japan without being detected, and were so unchallenged that they were able to bomb every military objective from not more than 1,500 feet, from which height, he said, it was impossible to miss a single target.

Some of the American planes were damaged but none was left in Japan. None was so damaged that it was unable to return to its destination.

Weak Opposition

Over the four main cities which the American planes attacked there were not altogether more than 30 Japanese fighters—about one-tenth the number they expected.

General Doolittle was amazed at the weak opposition encountered. All except a few of the enemy craft—some Zero fighters—were slower than the North American B-25B medium bombers, and their pilots seemed inexperienced and not very aggressive, he said.

General Doolittle's own plane was attacked by nine fliers, but managed to avoid them. He added that "some of the boys shot down some of the enemy craft."

Antiaircraft fire was extensive, but "not very effective," while a few barrage balloons flying at 3,000 feet were seen.

"Several of the barrage balloons were shot down by their own antiaircraft guns," he added. "That gives you some indication of the inaccuracy of their fire."

Area Bombed

Picturing the raid, General Doolittle explained that they came in north of Tokyo and then flew down to the south, attacking Kenagawa, Yokohama and the Navy Yard at Yokesuki, cutting a swath of devastation 40 miles long and 5 to 20 miles wide.

The planes also hit Nagasaki, Koke, and Osaka and dropped incendiary bombs on Japan's largest aircraft factory, the Mitsubishi works near Nagoya. The targets were all definite military objectives, he said, great care being taken not to hit nonmilitary points.

General Doolittle asserted that the attacking planes were able to fly so low that the crews were able to see the expressions of surprise and dismay on the faces of the Japanese people. He emphasized that they restricted the bombing rigidly to military targets though it would have been possible, he said, to have bombed the Emperor's Palace.

It seemed apparent from the General's description that the bombers flew at Tokyo from all directions. Asked about this point, he replied drily: "We tried to cause as much confusion as possible."

They did.

No Cash?

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—The awards of cash or defense bonds which have been proposed in various communities for the person who bombed Tokyo may have to be devoted to some other purpose unless the Army changes a rule that has stood for more than 30 years.

Asked if Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle, who led the squadron of bombers which raided the Japanese mainland on April 18, and the 79 other fliers who participated might collect the prize funds, Army officials said War Department policy prevented such awards.

Since 1909, they said, regulations have forbidden officers and enlisted men to accept money or other gifts for actions performed in the line of duty. These regulations probably would apply to the raid on Japan, officials said, despite the fact that General Doolittle and his men were decorated for actions "above and beyond the call of duty."

He Guessed!

LOS ANGELES—May 20 (AP)—President Roosevelt was mistaken yesterday in his statement that not even a columnist had guessed that Jimmy Doolittle led the recent bombing attack on Tokyo.

Bill Henry, Los Angeles Times columnist, wrote on April 25:

"What do you suppose Jimmy Doolittle has been doing to be jumped suddenly from Lieutenant Colonel to Brigadier General? . . . You don't suppose it could have had anything to do with the Tokyo bombing, do you?—they don't usually jump two grades for nothing!"

Commented Mr. Henry, after reading President Roosevelt's remarks that General Doolittle had come home via Shangri-La (a fictional spot):

"You don't think I'd miss Shangri-La, do you? I love it, too."

Kept His Word

LOS ANGELES, May 20 (AP)—Last Dec. 7 Jimmy Doolittle told a group of friends at Municipal Airport, "I'm going to get into this thing with both feet. I'm going to Tokyo—with a plane load of bombs."

Dudley Steele, airport manager, recalled the conversation as he heard the news that General Doolittle—everybody here calls him Jimmy—had led the American bombing attack on Japan.

"So," Mr. Steele said, "I'm not surprised. Jimmy never was accustomed to talk just to hear himself."

'Yipee'

ANN ARBOR, Mich, May 20 (AP)—"Yipee!"

That was Johnny Doolittle's reaction upon learning that his father, Brig. Gen. James H. Doolittle, had led the American raid on Japan.

"Naturally, it makes me pretty proud, and I got a big kick out of it," said Johnny, a freshman engineering student at the University of Michigan.

Young Doolittle, who has received an appointment to West Point and plans to enter the Military Academy this summer, said he hopes to follow in his father's footsteps.

Proud of Dad

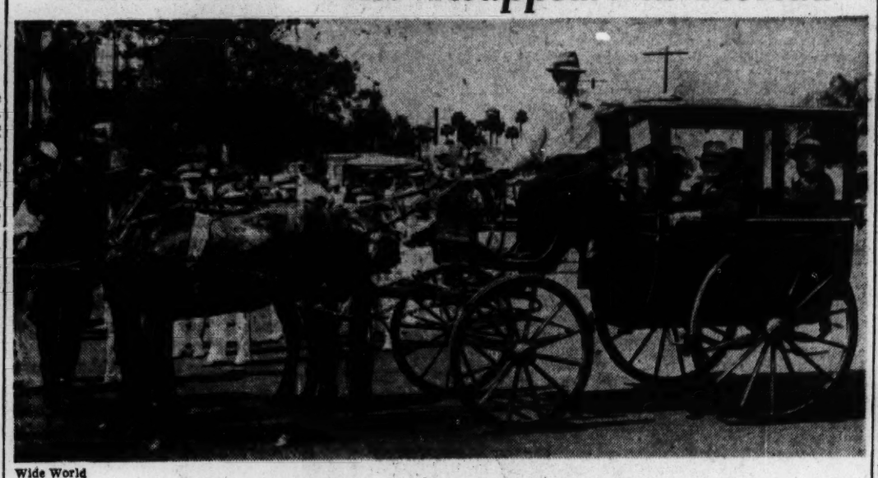
DAYTON, Ohio, May 20 (AP)—Second Lieut. James H. Doolittle, Jr., was up in an airplane all afternoon, and when he landed he received orders to take off again.

He barely had time to glance at newspaper headlines and say:

"I'm pretty cocky about my old man. They couldn't have picked a better one."

The son of Brig. Gen. James A. Doolittle received his wings from his father at Kelly Field, Texas, Oct. 31, and has been stationed at Patterson Field for six months.

Mule-Drawn 'Taxi' Reappears in Florida



Wide World

Band Turns Out to Celebrate Return of Service

Tire and gasoline rationing brought this mule-drawn "taxi" out of retirement and back into service on Orlando's streets for the first time in 30 years. The Orlando High School Band turned out as W. J. Overstreet and James B. Giles, both former mayors of the Florida city, took the first ride in the old cab.

Luxemburg Told It Will Remain Part of Germany

ZURICH (ONA)—Luxemburg, the little Duchy wedged between the old borders of Germany, Belgium, and France, has been notified by the Germans that they intend to keep it a part of Germany, press reports disclosed.

Gauleiter Gustav Simon, German Governor of the Duchy, told an audience of workers, in connection with an appeal for military volunteers: "From the day the first German hero's grave was dug here this was our decision: this land was won and will be kept by German blood and remain German forever."

He said that Germany would not impose military conscription on Luxemburg, but expressed a hope that Luxemburgers would volunteer.

Luxemburg, which has a population of about 300,000, seceded from the German Confederation in 1866, was neutralized by the Treaty of London in 1867, was occupied by the Germans in 1914, liberated and given independence by the Versailles Treaty of 1919 and invaded again by the Germans in May, 1940. The country has a large iron industry, with an annual output recently put at 4,000,000 tons of iron ore and 2,000,000 tons of steel.

Less Nationalism Urged on Americas

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, Vice-President of the United States, last night urged the people of the Americas to think of the future and the need for them to subordinate their national interests to the universal interests and demonstrate that the unity of the hemisphere is based on the general good.

The Vice-President spoke in Spanish to a radio audience in the other 20 American republics on a program inaugurating the Columbia Broadcasting System's network of the Americas.

William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, opened the program with an explanation of the network which links 76 radio stations in 20 republics.

Tungsten Search In the Northwest

EDMONTON, Alberta, May 20 (CP)—Extensive search for tungsten, a nessential war metal used to make steel cutting edges, will be made in the Northwest territories near Yellowknife this season by two Dominion geological survey parties headed by Dr. A. W. Jolliffe and Dr. Edward D. Kindle, both of Ottawa, who arrived here May 18. Four university students will be attached to each party.

Dr. Jolliffe will survey the district east of Yellowknife and Dr. Kindle will take his party into the Yellowknife-Beauliu River area. The party will stay in the north for about six months.

Walsh Cleared of Charges

Continued from Page 1

States as a frequent visitor to the house."

Based on this affidavit, Senator Barkley said the New York Post carried a headline, "Link Senator to Spy Net."

This article was brought to his attention by Attorney General Biddle, Senator Barkley said. He added that Mr. Biddle's attention had been called to it "by reason of intimations made in New York to agents of Department of Justice that there might be a violation of the Espionage Act by those who frequented the place."

Agree on Investigation

He and Senator McNary the Republican leader agreed, Senator Barkley continued, that an investigation ought to be made by the Justice Department and the Senate's course determined by the results of that investigation.

The Massachusetts Senator came to his home, Senator Barkley said, and told him "what later appeared in the paper (New York Post) and that the whole story was a diabolical lie."

"The day before yesterday," Senator Barkley told the Senate, "the Attorney General called me on the telephone and told me their investigation had been completed and that it entirely exonerated the Senator from Massachusetts."

"The facts present a weird and fantatic story," Senator Barkley said. "It is all fantastic, it is almost incredible."

The Justce Department report, Senator Barkley said, was some 25 pages long and continued "disgusting and unprintable things that ought not to be in the record."

Another Man Seen

Statements not only by Mr. Beekman but by others in the Justice report, Senator Barkley said, "show that there was a man who came to this plac eat about the time it was alleged in the original statement that the Senator from Massachusetts was accused of having been present."

Exhibiting large-size photographs, Senator Barkley said that the Justice Department had submitted to him photographs of the man who actually went to the house.

'He looks no more like the Senator from Massachusetts than I look like Haile Selassie," Senator Barkley declared.

After obtaining these statements, Senator Barkley continued, agents of the Justice Department "visited the man whose picture this is and he admitted . . . he had visited this place time after time during the ver ytime and the very periods that the Senator from Masachusetts was alleged to have been there."

Senator Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri congratulated Senator Barkley upon his statement, but said he personally believed that "for the maintenance of its own integriyt, it is the duty of the Senate to examine into the motives behind this filthy conspiracy."

Supporting Senator Clark's suggestion that the Senate probe into the Walsh case, Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana said he believed there was a "diabolical attempt on the part of some persons in New York to smear every senator who disagreed with them on foreign policy prior to Pearl Harbor."

Senator Wheeler said that Judge Samuel Leibowitz in the New York Court threatened to impose a 20-year sentence on the defendant "unless he told the story that Judge Leibowitz and the New York Post wanted told."

Senator Gerald P. Nye (R) of Indiana said: "I believe that a reasonable inquiry by the Senate would reveal the existence of a secret organization which has been operating for two years to gather such information as it can that will smear the individual members of the Senate."

Japanese Form New Council

TOKYO, From Radio Reports, May 20 (AP)—The National Service Political Council, pledged to support the Government's war policies and "to consolidate the national political power," was inaugurated today at a gathering of Japan's most influential men, addressed by Premier Gen. Hideki Tojo.

[Apparently the long fight of the Japanese militarists and civilian nationalists to give Japan a totalitarian political organization and expunge political groups out of sympathy with the war program has passed another milestone.

Before Japan went to war with the United States and Britain this campaign had made little progress. The Pacific war, however, has weakened opposition and in the general election of April 30 to the Government-backed League for Support of the Throne won 81 per cent of the 466 seats in the House of Representatives.]

The new Council, composed of 932 members, elected Gen. Nobuyuki Abe, a senior militarist and former Premier, its first President. He named a Governing Council of 39, including members of most of the old, now dissolved political parties and a number of retired Admirals and Generals.

Premier Tojo told the gathering that the Council was "a crystallization of the firm determination of the entire nation to conform wholeheartedly to the national need for successful consummation of the Greater East Asia war."

Its formation, he continued, "brought to fruition the burning zeal of the entire Japanese people for centralization of political power."

The Council adopted a four-point platform:

1. To consolidate all political effort in support of the war effort.
2. To establish a Parliament devoted to "assistance of the imperial rule in strict conformity with the national constitution."
3. To co-operate with the League for Support of the Throne.
4. "To exert the utmost efforts for the construction of a new world order by establishing the greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

Prado in Capital To Extend Thanks

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—Peru's President Prado paid a 50-minute farewell call on President Roosevelt at the White House today before his departure by plane for Miami. He came to Washington from New York in an Army bomber this morning.

President Prado said he thanked Mr. Roosevelt for all his kindnesses and for the fine welcome he had received throughout his visit in the United States.

President Prado was accompanied to the White House by Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, who had greeted him at the airport. The presidential party traveled in two cars with a police escort. From the White House they drove to National Airport, from where the President will take off for Miami for an over-night stay before going to Havana for an official visit in the Cuban Republic.

President Prado, when in New York yesterday, told the Pan American Society that the 21 American nations "must keep indissolubly united in ideals and in action. . . ."

Such unity, he said, was necessary "in order to accomplish, without hesitation, throughout the whole hemisphere, the great task we have undertaken in common, to safeguard the democratic principles upon which we shall build the postwar world."

Episcopal-Presbyterian Union Talks Continue

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 20 (AP)—The Episcopal Diocese of western New York recommended yesterday that discussions with the Presbyterian Church looking toward eventual organic union with the Episcopal denomination be continued.

The proposal was made in a resolution adopted at the 105th convention of the group as a substitute for one which would have approved a proposed agreement for joint ordination of Protestant Episcopal and Presbyterian clergymen.

The delegates recommended that clergy arrange services at hours to accommodate persons, particularly war workers, unable to attend regular services because of their working hours.

Tons of Goods Salvaged At Plane Factory

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Remember the floor of the village dressmaker shop, strewn with scraps, triangles of bright silk, selvages, pins, and snips of lining? The floor of the factory where Flying Fortresses are made is much like that. From the first cutting of material through subassembly to final assembly, scraps, rivets, shavings and "sawdust" litter the floor.

This is why salvage has become a major by-product in the fabrication of planes. At the Boeing Aircraft plant here more than a million dollars worth of material is rescued from the floor in a year, to be put back to work by the War Production Board.

Even as in the dressmaking of grandma's polonais, most of the waste is unavoidable. The men, for example, who fit the skin onto the fuselage and wings of the planes must fit and cut and snip, leaving scraps of silver satin aluminum alloy on the floor, with rivets strewn much like a dressmaker's pins. Machinists at their lathes must leave "curls" of steel to fall where they will.

Scrap is salvaged carefully and segregated in separate boxes under direction of a trained metallurgist. In order of importance, this "trash" is aluminum, stainless steel, and plain steel. Borings are swept up around routers and milling machines, and screened.

Aluminum alloy tubing, strips of sheet metal, brass borings, are valuable scrap. Steel is retrieved at distant smelters and put into production again as ingots of steel. Aluminum is returned to its producers where it is remelted and rerolled.

Other items include clamps, rubber and metal caps for tubing, bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, washers, short pieces of insulated copper wire, and such incidental scrap as burlap, rubber hose, and weather stripping. Old rags—formerly burned—are now washed, baled, and sent off as salvage. Two tons of tabulator cards are sent each month to a pulp mill.

Just as the thrifty dressmaker used her salvaged pins, so the plant uses such small stuff as salvaged caps, nuts, bolts, and screws.

New Free French Units in Service To Protect Syria

NEW YORK (CBS)—The British Radio, in a French-language news program to Europe, reported that new French naval units have been equipped and are now in service to help protect Syria, and that new marine detachments have been formed.

The naval units are composed of small ships assigned to convoy and patrol operations off Syria, BBC said, which added that the marines occupy defensive positions along the coast. They have among them cavalry units.

The men, who compose the new Free French flotillas, were said to be recruited from different sources; some of them served in the interned French squadron at Alexandria; others were employed in the Suez Canal; others jumped ship from vessels sent to Syria to repatriate the Vichy troops. These men had embarked on these ships only to have a chance to join the Free French forces in Syria. Other marines were reported recruited on the spot, from the population of Libya, Crete and the Isle of Rhodes.

These new marine corps as well as the Free French naval units took part recently in the combined maneuvers of the Second Army in North Syria. The Free French marines form the principal line of defense of the bays and beaches which might be used as enemy disembarkation points.

Move for Vichy Break Voted Down by Canada

OTTAWA, May 20 (AP)—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced yesterday that Canada has decided against any immediate change in present relations with Vichy France.

Discussions of possible action, he told the House of Commons, had taken into account the belief that a great majority of the French people favor the United Nations' cause and that their morale must be maintained.

Mr. King added that the position of the French Minister to Canada and the Canadian Chargé d'Affaires to France had received "the careful consideration of the Government."

He said an important question was whether it would be wise to allow the majority of French to think China had found it necessary to sever relations with France because of a French Government which might be out of office at any time.

The Canadian Government had discussed the matter with the United States and with Britain, he said.

In addition, there were other reasons, which could not be disclosed at this time, for not breaking relations, Mr. King said.

Ottawa Background

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, May 20—The delicate question of the Canadian Government's relations with Vichy has come to the fore during the past few days owing to the presence of Canada's Chargé d'Affaires to Vichy, Pierre Dupuy, at a private meeting of the War Committee of the Cabinet.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King is feeling the pressure of popular opinion in favor of an immediate break with the Pétain-Laval Government. At the same time, it is believed here that both the British and United States Governments favor having Canada maintain its Vichy contact.

It is known that M. Dupuy, while residing in London, nevertheless has made several trips to Vichy, in the course of his duties. He is a French-Canadian, and his position has been strengthened in Vichy by the fact that French Canada, for some time after the fall of France, had profound sympathy with Marshal Pétain in his clerical and authoritatian ideas. French Canada has never had much use for the Third Republic, with its skeptical attitude to the Roman Catholic Church. M. Dupuy has had possibilities of winning the confidence of Vichy in ways not open even to the American Embassy.

It is not surprising, therefore, that Prime Minister King favors continuation of the Canadian-Vichy relations until, by the common consent of the leading members of the United Nations, the relationship is believed no longer to serve any purpose.

Canada's diplomatic situation is somewhat complicated in other respects by misunderstanding in the United States regarding the Dominion's conscription problem and by false reports regarding the Dominion's industrial and military contribution to the United Nations—reports that had been used by the isolationist bloc in the American Congress and by the isolationist press.

Part of the trouble is regarded here as arising from Mr. King's disregard for the use of propaganda, whether at home or abroad.

Mr. King remains, in spite of his long political career, one of the least known of the Dominion's Prime Ministers—despite the fact that he has been for almost four terms one of its most powerful. His diffidence doubtless accounts, in a large measure, for the limited flair and imagination that have gone into telling the full story either at home or abroad of Canada in the war.

When some months ago it was proposed to set up a Canadian Library of Information in New York or Washington, the project was reported to have fallen through because it was opposed by President Roosevelt. But that story never has been fully confirmed and many Cabinet Ministers here are known to favor some move toward maintaining a vigilant guard over Canada's good name in the United States. It would not be surprising, therefore, to learn that some type of full-time Canadian information service were set up, probably in New York.

Today Ottawa is the center of one of the most important formal conferences on military policy ever to be held by the United Nations. It is the organized attempt of the United Nations to deal with the training and the allocation of their common and growing air-power resources.

From now on the share which Canada will have in the making of military policy may begin to equal the magnitude of the Canadian contribution in industrial supplies, and, more specifically for purposes of this conference, its contribution of graduate air crews to the Royal Air Force, now numbering probably well over 2,000 a month.

Hague Choice for Judgeship Strikes Snag on Capitol Hill

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 20 — The effort to name Mayor Frank Hague's candidate to a Federal district court in New Jersey has run into a real Senate battle.

The dramatis personae of an incident that is taking on national importance follows:

Senator William H. Smathers (D) of New Jersey, up for re-election this fall, a constant supporter of the New Deal, but who needs the support of the Jersey City machine, and hence has recommended its candidate for Federal district judge.

"Boss" Hague, Vice-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and opponent of President Roosevelt's nomination in 1932, who is said to be able to deliver 130,000 votes in Jersey City at will. In a Civil Liberties test growing out of Mr. Hague's famous phrase "I am the law" the Administration carried the case to the Jersey Federal Court and got a conviction, later upheld by the Supreme Court. Mr. Hague now seeks a Federal judge, it is charged, having got State judges under his thumb. He is faced, however, by—

Charles Edison, son of the inventor and former Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Mr. Roosevelt, now Governor of New Jersey, who left Washington to fight Hague-ism at home. Governor Edison has written a 2½ page letter to each member of the Senate Judiciary Committee opposing the present nomination. This was made by—

Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, who appoints all Federal judges with the "advice and consent of the Senate" and in this instance is paying a political debt to faithful follower Senator Smathers, who submitted four "acceptable" names from which Mr. Roosevelt picked for judge the man favored by "Boss" Hague,—

Thomas F. Meaney, former Hudson County juvenile and Domestic Relations Court Judge (1923-1934); Judge of Common Pleas; who later became $20,000-a-year special counsel in charge of liquidating the New Jersey Title Guarantee & Trust Company. Mr. Meaney assisted Mayor Hague four years ago by resigning a $15,000-a-year State court job in a triple play that enabled Mayor Hague's son, Frank Hague, Jr., to take a job on another State court, though he never had practiced law. Son Hague's qualification was that he had been secretary to a judge for two years.

With these characters, the plot of the judicial drama seemed to be unfolding quietly enough at first, with Senator Smathers acting as Chairman of a Senate Judiciary Subcommittee and taking a rather high-handed attitude toward critics of Mr. Meaney who appeared at the open hearing.

Then protests of a New Jersey newspaper were picked up by Washington columnists, followed by a blast from Governor Edison who charged that Mr. Meaney was removed on April 1 from his lucrative post as bankruptcy liquidator in the Title Guarantee case by Dr. Eugene E. Agger, Governor Edison's new State Banking Commissioner, "on the ground that his fees and expenses were excessive and that he did not do the job for which he was paid." The charge was denied by Judge Meaney.

Now Senator Frederick Van Nuys (D), of Indiana, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, has ordered a new open hearing in the Meaney case, May 26, when the criticism may be aired. If the Senate refuses to indorse the Smathers-Hague candidate, Mr. Roosevelt doubtless will feel his political debt is extinguished. Under the traditional and often-criticized rule of senatorial courtesy, however, the other members of the Senate give Senator Smathers a virtual veto over any Federal judge Mr. Roosevelt may pick.

Southern Baptists Ask President To Bar Liquor From Armed Forces

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, May 20 (AP)—The Southern Baptist Convention has called upon the President of the United States and the Secretaries of War and the Navy to "eliminate the sale of alcoholic beverages to the armed forces," characterizing liquor as a "sinister force lowering the morale and morality of the nation."

The convention formally stated its position in the war effort by adopting the report of its Social Service Commission, prepared by former Gov. Pat Neff of Texas, calling upon its people "as a great religious organization not to sit idly by and expect God to win this war or rebuild our civilization at its triumphant end."

The Baptists, however, balked at accepting a portion of the report which said: "All our religious, educational, commercial, and political gatherings should have now but one program and that program should be, win the war and establish peace." The grounds of the refusal were that the resolution failed to state that the churches should also carry on their spiritual functions.

The liquor resolution was brought by Dr. J. Howard Williams, Pastor of the First Baptist Church of Oklahoma City, Okla. It stated that "the manufacture and sale of alcoholic beverages to the civilian and armed forces of the United States seriously imperil the welfare and safety of the United States" and protested use of grains and sugar in large quantities in the manufacture of liquor.

A proposed fellowship meeting of Northern and Southern Baptists in Kansas City in 1944 was "looked on with favor" in a report brought by Dr. M. E. Dodd of Shreveport, La.

"It should be made clear that there is no thought of effecting organic union with anybody in our disposition to regard the fellowship meeting with favor," said Dr. Dodd.

Air Courses Offered To College Teachers

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 20 (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Administration will open its ground school classes to thousands of teachers attending more than 700 colleges and universities throughout the nation this summer, Robert H. Hinckley announced yesterday.

The Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Air made the announcement at an 11 state education-aviation conference here sponsored by the Tennessee Aeronautics Commission.

The courses, Mr. Hinckley declared, "will serve as an emergency supplement to other special courses offered in the aviation field by teacher-training institutions."

The courses will be divided into two classifications — elementary and secondary. The elementary courses will include 72 hours in civil air regulations, meteorology and navigation, while the secondary courses will consist of 108 hours in aircraft, aerodynamics, instruments, power plants and related subjects.

The CAA's training of 2,000 pilots monthly is a strong factor in the air conditioning of American youth, Mr. Hinckley said earlier.

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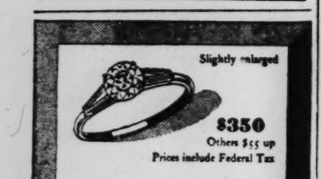

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Johnny Cooney Reminds Braves Field Customers That He Is Still in Uniform

Cranston Veteran Brings Sain His Second Victory

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With his game-winning single against the Cincinnati Reds yesterday, Johnny Cooney reminded baseball in general and Boston in particular that he is still around. Until the series final with Bill McKechnie's tourists, some of you probably were wondering what had happened to the agile veteran who a year ago paced all regular National League outfielders in the defensive column and batted a neat .319, a mark second only to that of Pete Reiser.

During the early spring, as the Braves were climbing to their lofty runner-up berth in the pennant race, Cooney was overshadowed by a few younger men—rookies such as Nanny Fernandez and Tommy Holmes, and newcomers like Ernie Lombardi and Paul Waner.

His Best Day

But when a base hit was needed to tie the Cincinnati series, and after one of the younger fellows had failed, it was Cooney who stepped up to the plate and delivered—a single over second base with the bases loaded in the ninth, off Elmer Riddle. It signaled the end of Johnny's best day of the season—three out of five—and lifted his average to a more respectable .231. He had stayed under .200 for so long, the boys in the press box began to suspect the end of the road, at long last.

However, that Cooney is still one of the most valuable men on the Braves' roster cannot be denied. In this, his eighteenth season in the big leagues, the Cranston, R. I., veteran is still able to step in there and show up most of the kids. At first base or in the outfield, he is a stylist who makes few mistakes mechanically and none in judgment. Already this spring he has played all three outfield spots, along with first base.

Sain's Second

Cooney's hit sealed victory No. 2 for Johnny Sain, the Nashville purchase. From a player not even on the roster at Sanford, Fla., Sain has become Casey Stengel's most reliable relief pitcher. It was John's eighth appearance, and he has allowed just seven enemy hits in a total of 16 1-3 innings of rescue work. His other win was over the Cubs. The Cardinals beat him on Ken O'Dea's homer. But any time Sain comes hiking out of the bull pen, Stengel has better than a 50-50 chance of winning. The boy's curve is something to behold.

Until the ninth inning, when Sain was called upon, Al Javery was pitching the best game of the year. He had blanked the Reds for eight innings, once getting the side out after the lead-off man had tripled. Al was fast and most of the time was keeping his ball low. With due respect to Sain's valuable rescue work, it was a shame Javery could not have received credit for the game. He was trying for his fourth triumph.

Thanks to their success with the Phils and the four western clubs, the Braves were still in second place today as they opened a short series with the Pittsburgh Pirates. Although the Buccaneers slipped to the bottom of the first division yesterday, behind the Cardinals, they actually were only one game removed from the Braves as they came here.

The Braves as this was written had held their own with the Reds (1-1), the Cardinals (2-2) and the Pirates (2-2); had captured four out of five from the Cubs, and six out of seven from the Phils. They would be in first place except for their four straight losses to the Dodgers and their three setbacks in four starts with the Giants. Stengel would give a great deal to get an edge on the Brooks.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Red Sox slumped deeper into fourth place yesterday when Yank Terry was beaten, 5-2, at Detroit . . . Eddie Pellagrini, who goes into the Navy at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station on Saturday, is home again and working out with the Braves . . . It will be Ladies' Day tomorrow for the Pittsburgh final—a noble move by the Braves, as Friday is an open date here and the Red Sox are home Saturday . . . Joe Cronin picked up his first hit of the season at Detroit—a pinch single.

Ernie Lombardi is going up on the batting table . . . By getting a double facing Johnny Vander Meer yesterday, the catcher reached .306 . . . When Sisti beat out a hit to third base, it was his first in six games . . . Ted Williams has scored 33 runs, made 33 hits and driven in 33 mates . . . Everybody pays to see that Saturday show at Fenway Park, including the girls in the office, Tommy Cummings' workers, the writers, players, umpires and ground crew . . . It will seem good to see Bob Feller and Hugh Mulcahy pitching again.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Brooklyn	25	8	.758
Boston	18	15	.545
St. Louis	17	15	.531
Pittsburgh	18	17	.514
New York	16	18	.471
Cincinnati	14	17	.452
Chicago	14	19	.424
Philadelphia	10	23	.303

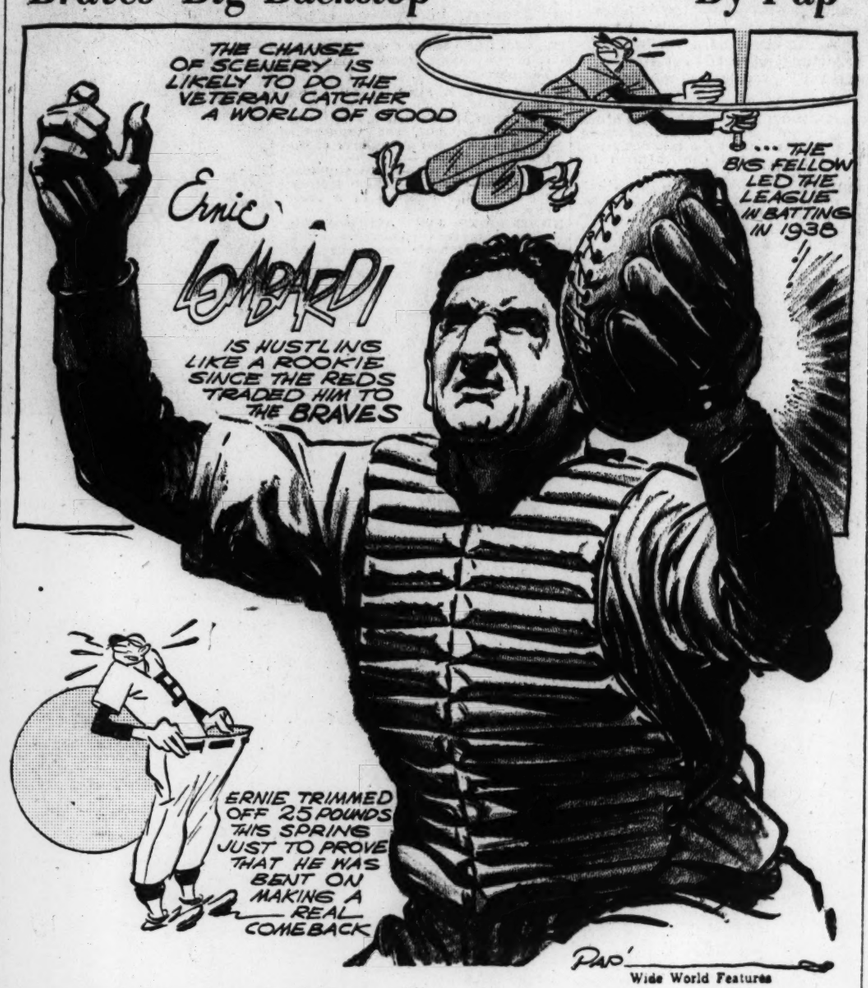
Results May 19
Boston 2, Cincinnati 1.
Brooklyn 6, Chicago 1.
St. Louis 8, New York 4.
Philadelphia 5, Pittsburgh 4.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	20	9	.690
Cleveland	22	10	.688
Detroit	20	15	.571
Boston	16	14	.533
St. Louis	13	20	.394
Washington	12	19	.387
Chicago	12	19	.387
Philadelphia	13	22	.371

Results May 19
Detroit 5, Boston 2.
Cleveland 4, Philadelphia 1.
Only games scheduled.

Braves' Big Backstop —By Pap'


THE CHANGE OF SCENERY IS LIKELY TO DO THE VETERAN CATCHER A WORLD OF GOOD
Ernie LOMBARDI
IS HUSTLING LIKE A ROOKIE SINCE THE REDS TRADED HIM TO THE BRAVES
... THE BIG FELLOW LED THE LEAGUE IN BATTING IN 1938
ERNIE TRIMMED OFF 25 POUNDS THIS SPRING JUST TO PROVE THAT HE WAS BENT ON MAKING A REAL COMEBACK
PAP'
Wide World Features

Snavely Is Coach Of Cornell Nine

ITHACA, N. Y., May 20 (AP)—Football coach Carl Snavely, who last coached baseball more than 15 years ago at Bellefonte, Pa., Academy, will steer Cornell University's nine through the last three games of its Eastern Intercollegiate League schedule.

Former head coach Mose P. Quinn and Albert B. Wolfe, his assistant, have joined the U. S. Naval Reserve. Snavely, aided by assistant football tutor George K. James, will direct the E. I. L. cellar-dwellers in games against Dartmouth, May 25 and 26, and Columbia, May 30.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results May 19

International League
Jersey City 6, Newark 5 (13 inns.).
Syracuse 3, Baltimore 0 (13 inns.).
Buffalo 4, Rochester 1.
Only games scheduled.

American Association
St. Paul 4, Indianapolis 3.
Minneapolis 4, Louisville 1.
Toledo 7, Kansas City 1.
Only games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League
Hollywood 6, Sacramento 5.
Portland 3, Los Angeles 0.
San Diego 2, Oakland 1.
Only games scheduled.

Texas League
Tulsa 5, Dallas 4.
Shreveport 5, San Antonio 4.
Houston 9, Beaumont 5.
Oklahoma City at Fort Worth, postponed.

Eastern League
Scranton 7, Binghamton 5.
Williamsport 3, Hartford 2 (12 inns.).
Albany 9, Wilkes-Barre 6.
Springfield at Elmira, postponed.

Southern Association
New Orleans 5, Little Rock 1.
Knoxville 2, Atlanta 0.
Memphis 5, Birmingham 4 (11 inns.).
Nashville at Chattanooga, postponed.

Sliding Technique Shown; Major Hanley Visits Town

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

New Art for Lombardi

Big, lumbering Ernie Lombardi showed the boys something in yesterday's 2-1 victory of the Braves over the Cincinnati Reds. He is famed for never going for an extra base without making it. Yesterday he hit a hard drive to centerfield that got through Walker and Lombardi rounded first for second. To keep his fame intact he had to use a fade-away hok slide, and what a slide! After the game Manager Casey Stengel grinned and intimated that Lombardi may conduct a morning school on sliding. "And another thing you boys are going to see someday this season," he said, "Lombardi is going to beat out a bunt. He does it once a season."

On Emergency Leave

Major Pat Hanley of the United States Marines, former coach of Boston University football, arrived home last Saturday for a brief visit, returning to New River, N. C., tomorrow noon. The genial Pat has a legion of friends here and Mrs. Hanley is finding little time alone with her husband due to countless well wishers. His brother Dick, also a Major in the Marines, has a roving assignment arranging sports programs for "Leathernecks" in training.

National Anthem Incidents

Latest of the national anthem stories came out of the sports writer luncheon on Monday when Bill Bingham, Harvard director of athletics, matched the Hank Gowdy story related in today's Dugout. He told of the recent Harvard freshman-Boston Latin School game. During the game the Harvard R. O. T. C. finished its day's maneuvers with the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner." The ball players halted with a Crimson runner on first base. Coach Dolph Sambroski removed his hat and then donned it again as soon as the music ceased, and the Harvard runner immediately streaked for second. "Why did you do that?" Samborski asked the runner, and he replied "You gave me the signal when you put your hat on; didn't you?"

Missed a Good Picture

Yesterday at Huntington Field, Northeastern beat Boston College, 3 to 2, on the diamond. It gave the Huskies a record of 12 victories and one defeat for the season. Coaching the team is Herb Gallagher and Herbie was a pitcher on the 1934 Northeastern team under the coaching of Al McCoy (now Lieutenant in the Navy) when that club won 12 games and lost 2 for the best record of a Husky baseball team until yesterday. Had Lieutenant McCoy been present it would have made a nice picture. The Huskies have another game with Boston College and they can tie the 12-2 1934 record or beat it for all time. Regardless, Gallagher and Lieutenant McCoy rate a bow.

Shouldn't Spoil Record

This Saturday afternoon, Harvard and Yale meet in their annual crew regatta at Derby, Conn. Neither Harvard nor Yale has ever beaten each other seven consecutive times in varsity crew racing. Harvard, under the able coaching of Tom Bolles, has won over Yale six times now, and has the opportunity to accomplish the supposedly impossible. If Harvard does win, Yale probably can claim that since it is not a four-mile race, having been reduced to two in view of war conditions, it does not count. Since the two institutions began crew racing they have a record of 40 victories for Harvard and 39 for Yale. Close enough for any sort of traditional competition.

Navy Wants More Sports In Colleges

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—The last thing that colleges and universities should be doing at this time is curtail their athletic programs because of the war, says Lieut.-Commander Tom Hamilton, head of the Navy's new aviation physical training program.

"It's exactly what we don't want them to do," said the big, dark man who once made three dropkicks to tie the Army and who coached the Navy football team with marked success in 1934-36. "For some of them it is just a convenient out because they think they might lose money.

Absolutely Essential

"I can't say too forcibly that it is absolutely essential to the armed services that competitive sports continue in the schools, despite financial losses; that kids be brought up in competitive athletics. The problem we face right now—our having to add five months to our training period in order to whip our boys into top physical shape—never would have arisen if there had been more hard competitive sports in the last 20 years."

The Commander, himself, is a striking example of the benefit of athletics. He looks like he still might play 60 minutes of football, and the enforced occupancy of a desk chair while a war is going on is about to get him down.

"Flying is my business," he grumbled. "I've had 13 years of training and I've asked them to let me go as soon as the four Pre-Flight Training Schools are running smoothly, and I think they will."

Less than a month after Pearl Harbor, Commander Hamilton, then Operations Officer at Anacostia, was ordered by Admiral J. H. Towers, Chief of the Bureau of Aeronautics, to undertake the establishment of a revolutionary system of training flying cadets for the Navy and the Marine Corps. The Admiral and Capt. A. H. Radford, Director of Aviation Training, had reached the conclusion that something drastic had to be done if our boys were to fight without physical handicap against the case-hardened Axis airmen.

Follow Through

In five months Hamilton has produced a system unique in military training, complete now in every detail and awaiting only the formal openings. The wheels start turning May 28 at the "eastern" and mid-western branches and on June 11 at the southern and western.

"We're not only going to make these boys hard, but we're going to keep them that way," said Hamilton grimly.

Many Colleges Seeking Title In Track Meet

Thirty-five colleges have nominated a total of 341 athletes for the 66th annual Intercollegiate A. A. A. track and field championships which will be held May 29-30 at Triborough Stadium, Asa S. Bushnell, executive officer, announced today with the close of entries.

Although six fewer than last year's record entry of 41 colleges, the 1942 list of 35 is one of the largest in the history of the I. C. 4-A. and includes all the eligible point scorers and winners of last year. The roster of returning champions is distinguished by Leslie MacMitchell, of N. Y. U., defending in the 880 and mile, Norwood (Barney) Ewell, Penn State, in the 100, 220 and broad jump, and Alfred Blozis, Georgetown, shotput and discus throw. This threesome has won 26 I. C. 4-A. championships during their college careers.

Number of Entries

The colleges and the number of their entries follow: Alfred, 5; Army, 2; Boston College, 2; Bowdoin, 2; Brooklyn, 2; Colgate, 9; C. C. N. Y., 2, Columbia, 15; Connecticut, 3; Cornell, 24; Dartmouth, 10; Fordham, 28; Georgetown, 3; Harvard, 2; Haverford, 4; Holy Cross, 2; Manhattan, 13; M. I. T., 15; Michigan State, 8; Navy, 9; N. Y. U., 33; New Hampshire, 3; Northeastern, 7; Penn State, 24; Pennsylvania, 12; Pittsburgh, 9; Princeton, 21; Rhode Island State, 7; St. John's, 21; Syracuse, 17; Temple, 9; Virginia, 2; Tufts, 2; Wesleyan, 3; Yale, 21.

N. Y. U., which scored 31½ points for its first I. C. 4-A. outdoor championship, is defending. Pitt was second, and Penn State third last year. Penn State, which scored its first I. C. 4-A. indoor victory in March at Madison Square Garden, may be the favorite to dethrone N. Y. U.

Other 1941 Winners

In addition to Ewell, MacMitchell and Blozis, who will defend seven titles, other 1941 winners returning for competition are John Campbell, Fordham, in the 440, Bob Nichols, of Rhode Island, in the two-mile, Harold Stickel, of Pitt, in the 220-yard low hurdles, and Warren Broemel, of Columbia, in the pole vault.

College Baseball
Results May 19
By the Associated Press

Camp Grant 14, Wisconsin 3.
Fort Custer R. C. 5, W. Michigan 4.
Miami (O) 6, Ohio State 4.
Missouri 6, Kansas 1.
St. Lawrence 5, Syracuse 2.
Purdue 5, Wabash 1.
Oklahoma 19, Bradley Tech (Ill) 6.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. PITTSBURGH
Ladies' Day—Entrance on Babcock Street
Seats at Filene's Men's Store, Hub. 2100, and at Braves Field, Sta. 9000

In the Dugout
with Rumill

Dahlgren Moves Again

In a move which took most of the boys by surprise, Babe Dahlgren lands at Ebbets Field. During the brief span that Babe was with the Browns, rumors had George McQuinn going to the Yankees and two or three other clubs. George's departure seemed inevitable. But when the St. Louis-Chicago agreement on Dahlgren hit a snag, all propositions for McQuinn ceased.

Just what part Dahlgren will play at Brooklyn has the crowd guessing. He can play either first base or third, but Leo Durocher has Dolph Camilli and Arky Vaughan, and it is inconceivable that he is nursing plans of replacing either one.

May Move Again

Dahlgren's future no doubt lies in one of two directions. Either he will be used in a utility capacity, filling in if Camilli is not able to play; or he will eventually be shipped on to Larry MacPhail's International League farm at Montreal. It is reported that the Royals will soon lose their first sacker to the Army.

Brooklyn is Dahlgren's fourth stop in the big leagues in two years—and, even more unusual, his third in two days. By now he must know better than to unpack his trunk.

Baseball writers who do not like Dahlgren as a ball player are hard to find. And yet, the Babe gets tossed around. Said a player who was with the Yankees at the same time as the new Dodger: "The fellow has a peculiar disposition. I wouldn't say he's hard to get along with, or is bad for the club. Yet, there are a lot of times when he gives you the impression he doesn't care whether he plays or not. But at the same time, I don't think you could call it loafing. I guess he's just one of those guys who will never settle in one place."

* * *

Somebody asked Hank Gowdy, the Cincinnati coach, for the oddest play he had seen in the big leagues.

"Well, I've seen a few," answered Gowdy, "but one I saw at Crosley Field this spring was one for the book. We were playing an exhibition game with the Detroit Tigers. The first batter got up and hit the ball right back at Ray Starr, the pitcher. Ray got his glove on it, but couldn't hold it, and it rolled toward Linus Frey at second base. Frey came running in with plenty of time to make the play, but just as he reached the ball, "The Star-Spangled Banner" came over the amplifier. Linus straightened up to attention, the ball went through his legs and the batter got a hit."

* * *

Down Brooklyn way they are calling Lew Riggs the leading pinch hitter in baseball, and there seems to be sound basis for the claim. Leo Durocher has called on him nine times, and the utility infielder has delivered two homers, two doubles, and walked once. In this capacity he has batted across seven runs.

It was Riggs, you probably remember, who spoiled Junior Thompson's no-hitter the other day. Lew's two-bagger was the only safe blow yielded by the Cincinnati right-hander.

Riggs for three years has been prominent in such a role. He was during his final year with Cincy in '40, and he helped win the flag for the Dodgers in '41. If Brooklyn makes it again this season, the southpaw emergency hitter will reap his share of glory.

The former Red never could hit hard and often enough to play regularly at third base. But when called upon to walk up to the plate in a pinch role he is in a class by himself. At least, he is among present-day ball players. Writers are comparing him with Johnny Frederick, Moose McCormick, Ed Coleman, Ira Flagstead, Pat Crawford, Sam Leslie, Andy High, and other leading pinch batsmen of the past.

Cool in the batter's box, Riggs throws the pressure at the pitcher every time he hits. He has good eyes.

Dodgers' Fame Below Bowling For War Bonds

ST. LOUIS (AP)—In case the Brooklyn Dodgers wonder how they rate in this baseball-wild town:

A baseball autographed by the Dodgers brought $900 at a War Bond sale; a common bowling ball, not autographed, brought $28,500. And the lady who bought the latter never has seen a bowling alley.

In fact, about the only things at the sale rating lower than the Dodgers were a pound of coffee, $150, and an alarm clock, $700.

Merchandise with an aggregate value of $10,000 brought $1,500,000 in War Bonds.

College Track
Results May 19
By the Associated Press
Drexel 71½, Delaware 64½.

U. S. Amateur Soccer Final

The Morgan Usco soccer eleven, of Morgan, Pa., a suburb of Pittsburgh, with an impressive season's record of 21 victories, 3 draws and 2 defeats, will face the smooth-working Fall River team Sunday afternoon at Fall River Stadium for the amateur soccer championship of the United States.

Samuel Galin, New York referee, will signal Fall River's Mayor Murray to kick off the ball at 3 o'clock and start the teams in their quest of national booting honors. A preliminary game will precede the feature at 1:15.

The Morgans are an all-native eleven, comprised mostly of coal miners and steel mill workers, and the regular line-up represents extractions of six different nationalities. Four are Italian, two Irish and a like number Polish, and one each of German, Russian and French.

Scoring Power

In 26 games played during the current season the invaders proved they have scoring power and a fine defense. The offense has 73 counters while the opposition scored 24 goals, for an average of better than 3 to 1.

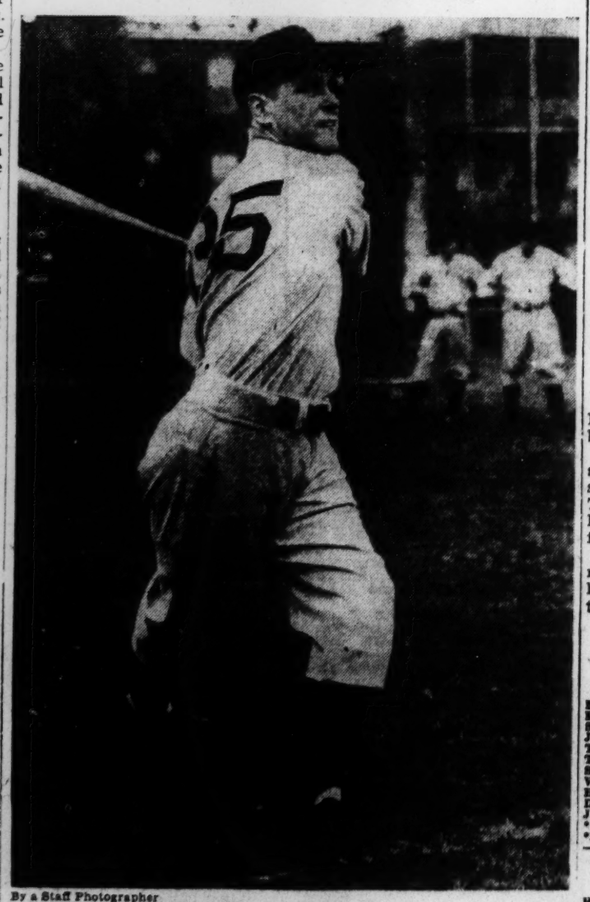
Morgan has scored notable successes in the present campaign. First it took the measure of Morgan Strassers, the eleven which won the national title from Firestone two years ago at Fall River, in the West Penn championships. Then it eliminated the Gallatin S. C. in the third round of the amateur cup chase. Last week this same Gallatin team conquered Pawtucket in the initial game of the national open grand final home-and-home series at Pittsburgh. Lastly, it defeated the Slovaks, at Chicago, to annex the western amateur crown. The strength of this latter team is evident from the fact that it will engage the famous Chicago Spartas next Sunday for the Illinois state championship.

Present Holder

Fall River, present holder of the amateur soccer championship by virtue of its victory last year over the Detroit Chryslers, will have an opportunity of matching the record of the Philadelphia German Americans, the only team to win the crown two seasons running. This was accomplished in 1932-33 and 1933-34.

New England clubs have been successful in reaching the grand final of the national amateur series on 10 occasions in its 20 years of competition and they have lifted the diadem five times. Previous winners were: New Bedford Defenders, 1925-26; Fall River Raffies, on a forfeit after they had played a tie game with Gallatin at Pittsburgh, 1929-30; Fall River Ponta Delgadas, 1937-38, and Fall River St. Michaels, 1938-39.

Bats Out a Record


By a Staff Photographer

Eddie Sakovitz, Outfielder

When Northeastern beat Boston College 3-2 yesterday at Huntington Field for a new team season record of 12 victories and one defeat, this boy provided the impetus in the last of the ninth with a double after two were out to score Mickey Maguire with the winning run.

Night Ball Games Out for Duration

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (AP)—Night baseball in Jacksonville has been ruled out for the duration.

The step was taken after Jacksonville's dimout was termed unsatisfactory by Brig. Gen. Kenneth T. Blood. He said the ball park lights were "distinctly noticeable" from two miles off Atlantic Beach.

Crowther M. Boyd, business manager of the city's South Atlantic League club, indicated that twilight games would be tried.

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	6	1	0	1.000
Earley	4	3	1	.750
Sain	5	3	1	.667
Javery	10	3	2	.600
Tobin	9	5	4	.556
Tost	6	2	2	.500
Salvo	4	1	1	.500
Wallace	3	1	2	.333
Hutchings	5	0	0	.000
Donovan	4	0	0	.000
Johnson	1	0	0	.000
*Hickey	1	0	1	.000
*Lamanna	1	0	1	.000

*Released

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hughson	6	1	0	1.000
Chase	2	1	0	1.000
Newsome	8	4	2	.667
Wagner	6	4	2	.667
Dobson	6	3	2	.600
Brown	3	1	1	.500
Terry	4	1	2	.250
Judd	5	1	3	.250
Butland	1	0	0	.000
Ryba	4	0	1	.000

Walked Five Times

CAMP WHEELER, Ga. (AP)—Who said, "Nobody loves an M. P."?

In a nine-inning baseball game, Private Bill Donica of the Camp Wheeler military police was issued five consecutive walks—none intentional—by two pitchers. Donica, who formerly played with Indianapolis and Lafayette in the Indiana-Ohio League, is an utility infielder for the Wheeler team.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Tobin	30	7	12	2	5	.400
Fernandes	131	18	42	3	18	.321
Kiutis	45	4	14	0	7	.311
Lombardi	72	13	22	5	14	.306
Demaree	67	7	20	1	11	.299
Waner	78	11	23	0	10	.295
Holmes	121	11	32	2	6	.264
Miller	136	13	33	3	10	.243
Cooney	64	5	15	0	2	.234
Cuccinello	30	1	9	0	3	.231
Gremp	64	7	14	2	7	.219
Roberge	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Sisti	80	13	18	2	14	.225
West	91	10	20	0	4	.220
Ross	23	3	5	1	3	.217
Masi	16	*3	1	0	0	.063

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Doerr	90	13	36	6	28	.400
Newsome	28	3	10	0	5	.357
Cronin	3	0	1	0	0	.333
Pesky	127	21	40	0	9	.315
Di Maggio	121	25	38	3	11	.314
Williams	108	33	33	8	33	.306
Fox	92	14	28	0	21	.304
Foxx	88	17	25	4	19	.284
Tabor	120	16	34	0	14	.283
Peacock	78	6	20	0	6	.263
Lupien	82	8	7	0	1	.219
Conroy	35	3	7	1	5	.200
Finney	30	4	4	0	0	.133
Campbell	2	1	0	0	0	.000

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Steel Union Votes to Abide By Roosevelt Wage Request

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 20 (AP)—Organized steel workers, urged to forget internal bickerings and to stay on the job of helping America win the war, have joined other labor groups that have agreed to sacrifice higher pay for Saturday, Sunday, and holiday work within a 40-hour week.

After scattered but heated opposition to the proposal, the Congress of Industrial Organizations United Steel Workers of America—successor to the Steel Workers Organizing Committee—accepted the recommendation made by the C. I. O. Executive Board two months ago.

The recommendation was that there be no insistence for premium—or overtime rate—payments for Saturday, Sunday, and holiday work if the work is performed within the limits of a 40-hour week.

Asserting there was a misunderstanding on the part of protesting delegates, President Philip Murray, C. I. O. President told the convention:

"There's no reason for delegates getting the idea the union is violating your contracts. You're not being asked to do anything that has not already been done by the National C. I. O.

Labor Responded

"When the President of the United States asked that premium pay for weekends be sacrificed, labor didn't gripe. It responded."

There was an indication that employers would be asked to start the 40-hour work week on Monday, whenever possible, to reduce the amount of week-end work.

Mr. Murray's plea for peace and unit within the union and the C. I. O. was interpreted by some observers as an effort to head off any show of antagonism toward John L. Lewis, President of the C. I. O. United Mine Workers. Several union locals were understood to be considering resolutions opposing Mr. Lewis' policies.

"I do not want internal strife within this union or within the C. I. O.," Mr. Murray told the convention. "Men's minds must rise above internal bickerings when a nation is embroiled in a world war.

"I do not want this convention to waste a single, solitary moment of its time discussing, by resolution or otherwise, internal differences of any description within unions in America. The Steel Workers must become missionaries of good will and national unity."

Mr. Murray read a telegram from President Roosevelt which said:

"I wish the organization many years of successful operation in the interests of the nation. In our war against the Axis powers we are now approaching the maximum of steel output and we must reach that goal at the earliest possible moment and keep it until success is our. Every operation in the war, whether by the Army or the Navy or in the all-important field of transportation, depends upon steel. Every day lost in production will prolong the struggle and delay victory."

Election of officers and adoption of a constitution for the U. S. W. A. are expected to take place late in convention sessions.

Mention of Mr. Lewis was heard on the convention floor only twice Tuesday. That was in the reading of a telegram of good wishes which Secretary-Treasurer David J. McDonald said was sent by the Lawrence Pa., Local 1198 of the United Mine Workers. It read: "Backing you 100 per cent, regardless of what action John L. Lewis may take."

Another wire read by Mr. McDonald urged election of Mr. Murray as the first President of the U. S. W. A. at a salary equal to the $25,000 Mr. Lewis receives from the U. M. W.

Mr. Murray, who draws his $18,000-a-year salary as Vice-President of the U. M. W., has served without pay as Chairman of the S. W. O. C. since its inception in 1936. Strongly supported by delegates for the U. S. W. A. Presidency, it is expected Mr. Murray would sever connections with the U. M. W. if elected.

Labor developments elsewhere:

New York—Prudential Life Insurance Company Agents in New York State voted 2,321 to 1,241 to join the United Office and Professional Workers Union, the Honest Ballot Association announced. This nonpartisan organization checks on elections of all types to prevent frauds.

Amsterdam, N. Y.—Employees of the Mohawk Carpet Mills chose the Textile Workers Union of America as their bargaining agent.

The T. W. U. A. received 1,644 votes to 1,207 for Amsterdam Textile Workers Union No. 1 (independent) and 407 for no union.

The NLRB ordered the election after settlement of a week-long strike by 97 workers last month.

Higher Ohio Pay Advised

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—A fact-finding panel has recommended to the War Labor Board an increase of 6 to 8 cents in the hourly base rates of employees of the Chase Brass & Copper Company's Euclid, Ohio, plant. The decision was 2 to 1, with the labor member supporting the union's 10-cent demand.

The Board disclosed the recommendation as it began a public hearing on the wage issue, the first such hearing since the President's request for stablization of wages on April 27. The panel's report was transmitted to the Board five day's before the President's April 27 message.

The company employs about 1,600 in its Euclid plant and about 95 per cent of the products go into war materials. A contract negotiated last summer by the American Federation of Labor International Association of Machinists provided for a starting rate of 70 cents an hour. The average hourly wage is 94.6 cents.

The panel report said "it appears that for the same or closely comparable classes of workers the Chase mill pays an average of 5 to 7 cents an hour less than other large Cleveland concerns from which data are available." At present, it added, hourly earnings appear to be about 3 cents lower in the Chase Mill than in other large mills in the industry that have recently granted increases.

The panel said it was "convinced except for these negotiations the company would have offered the union in the Cleveland (Euclid) mill at least as favorable an adjustment as that put into effect in the Waterbury (Conn.) mill without negotiations; namely, a 6-cent increase in the same rate, or the equivalent of slightly more than 7 cents an hour in average hourly earnings."

The company granted the 6-cent increase to its Waterbury employees last February. They were not involved in the dispute before the board.

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The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness and brutality in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

AFFAIRS OF JIMMY VALENTINE—Moderately entertaining comedy drama about radio idea man.—M. Y.

ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY—This revival of the Faust legend, with a Yankee farmer giving Satan a seven-year option, fails at times but has brilliant atmospheric touches.—M, Y.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART—Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura!—M, Y, C.

APPOINTMENT FOR LOVE—Matter-of-fact woman doctor marries a playboy playwright. Plot in poor taste.—M.

A YANK IN THE R. A. F.—Romance with actual combat shots. Technically superior and exciting, but glorifies a man who is without decency or fineness of feeling. Well acted.—M.

BABES ON BROADWAY — Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland bright and talented in big musical, well furnished with production numbers, but script is tiresome.—M, Y, C.

BAHAMA PASSAGE—Handsome Technicolor photography decorates an implausible story of triangular pattern in the Bahamas.—M, Y.

BALL OF FIRE—Comedy about some scholars and assorted night club characters. More amusing for the linguistic twists and gags than for plot.—M, Y.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLONDE FROM SINGAPORE—Spoofing adventure farce. Minor but rather comical.—M, Y.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT—Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances.—M.

BLUE, WHITE, AND PERFECT—Conventional melodrama, with more emphasis on strong-arm action than adroitness.—M, Y.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite intrusion of conventional gangster motif.—M, Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters.—M, Y.

BURMA CONVOY—Long and tedious journey over one of the world's most exciting highways.—M, Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Comic hokum. Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item.—M, Y.

BUY ME THAT TOWN—Gangster burlesque with little subtlety in either humor or acting.—M, Y.

CADET GIRL — Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CANAL ZONE—Routine action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action.—M, Y, C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. The story is the old one about business and romantic rivals who take their rivalry into the air.—M, Y.

CASTLE IN THE DESERT—Charlie Chan mystery melodrama with startling discoveries and comedy relief combined according to formula.—M, Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity.—M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY — Amusing adventures and mishaps, mingled with touches of pathos, understandingly written and neatly filmed.—M, Y, C.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE — Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of violence and peril.—M, Y.

DAY IN SOVIET RUSSIA — Soviet report on the Russian people at work and play, building and defending their country. Some of the photography is excellent. Instructive propaganda, well done.—M, Y, C.

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL—Program farce-romance, efficiently acted.—M, Y.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY—Routine installment, introducing an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DUMBO—Delightful fantasy about a baby elephant. Scenes of humor, imagination, and wonder. Occasional vulgarities do not prevent this from being one of Disney's best.—M, Y, C.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some—M.

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wise cracks by some musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise shipshape film musical entertainment.—M, Y.

FLYING CADETS—Tame story of youngster, who attends flying school to be near World War hero father, though latter does not know him.—M, Y.

FORTY THOUSAND HORSEMEN — Melodrama of first World War. Scenes of roistering in Cairo and sanguinary fighting. Some profanity. Handsome photography of troops.—M

FOUR FLIGHTS TO LOVE — Lacy triviality from France. Occasional charm and a newcomer, Micheline Presle, lighten sufficiently the sentimentalities.—M, Y.

FOUR JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

FRISCO LIL — Loosely constructed gangster melodrama about girl law student who gets evidence to free her gambler father from charge of murder.—M, Y.

GAY FALCON—Comedy mystery with the usual type of story but better than average acting and directing.—M, Y.

GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK—Sentimental crime melodrama.—M, Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN—Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

GIRL MUST LIVE — British-made roughhouse comedy about two chorus girls, a millionaire, and a young woman fresh from boarding school.—M.

GOLD RUSH—Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M, Y, C.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER — Fairly entertaining mystery.—M, Y.

GREAT GUNS—Latest Laurel and Hardy farce finds the comedians in the army, where their adventures follow the usual laugh-provoking pattern.—M, Y, C.

GREAT MAN'S LADY — Pretentious and sentimental story of long-suffering wife.—M, Y.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.

HELLZAPOPPIN — Some hilarious cinema tricks in an otherwise conventional screen musical romance.—M, Y.

HENRY ALDRICH FOR PRESIDENT—Amusing entertainment, though with a tendency to overemphasis.—M, Y.

H. M. PULHAM, ESQ.—Touches of humor, satire, nostalgia, and sentiment. Complications of the last quarter of Marquand novel omitted from the film.—M, Y.

HONKY TONK — An offensive film about a confidence man. Glorifies honky-tonk values and callous disregard for law and decency.—M.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

HURRY, CHARLIE, HURRY—Leon Errol in a midly funny comedy about a husband with a socially ambitious wife.—M, Y.

ICE-CAPADES — Some fetching ice-carnival shots. Less plot would have made it more entertaining. M, Y, C.

INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON — War melodrama of familiar pattern about a philandering American test pilot who joins the RAF.—M, Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

JOAN OF PARIS—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M, Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN—Domestic comedy and action drama skillfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality. M, Y.

JOHNNY EAGER—Melodrama about a gangster. Brutal and suggestive.—M.

JUKE BOX JENNY—Another "musical" snob is converted to swing.—M, Y.

JUNGLE BOOK—Technicolor photography of animals magnificent but film may be found labored by some and too horrific at times by others.—M, Y.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year is pedestrian and oversentimental.—M, Y, C.

KEEP 'EM FLYING—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

KID GLOVE KILLER—Neatly compounded detective melodrama.—M, Y.

KINGS ROW—Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

LABURNUM GROVE — Odd mesalliance between English family comedy and polite crime melodrama, about a cheery British suburbanite who turns out to be a counterfeiter.—M, Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT—Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama. M, Y, C.

LADY IS WILLING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M, Y.

LADY IN QUESTION—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.—M, Y.

LARCENY, INC.—Underworld farce. Confused ethics and elemetary humor.—M. Y.

LAW OF THE TROPICS — Another story about a marriage of convenience with a plot about a husband and wife who learn love and loyalty in 78 minutes.—M, Y.

LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING—Minor but entertaining comedy.—M, Y, C.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE—Rowdy fun in handsome Technicolor frame. Irving Berlin's delightful score has been slighted, and so has good taste now and then.—M, Y.

LYDIA—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks.—M

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreward by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALE ANIMAL—Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all. Resulting fun almost always excellent, and freedom of speech wins the day. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M, Y.

MALTESE FALCON — Brilliant remake of a grim and hard-bitten thriller. Irony and a sense of character in a brutal and crime-filled atmosphere.—M.

MAN AT LARGE—That irrepressible girl cub reporter is at it again, bungling her way into the biggest scoop of the year. Should be more exciting.—M, Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining for those who relish this kind of comedy writing.—M, Y.

MAN WHO SEEKS THE TRUTH — Indicates with tragic irony the corruption and cynicism within France before that country fell. Tedious story which possesses only occasional flashes of wit.—M.

MARRIED BACHELOR — Mediocre comedy about a man who nearly sacrificed marital happiness for sham success.—M, Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story.—M.

MELODY LANE—Musical film with comedy trimmings, running pretty much to pattern.—M, Y.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama, with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M, Y.

MOKEY—Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand lively but inarticulate little stepson before it is too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M. Y.

MOONLIGHT IN HAWAII — Slender musical about two partners each of whom decides to save his business by marrying a wealthy widow. Leon Errol repeats his familiar drunken scene.—M, Y.

MOONTIDE—Effective and often moving study in character, with mutual affection and decency saving two people from misery.—M. Y.

MOON OVER HER SHOULDER—Trite and occasionally vulgar comedy about what happens when an expert on marital affairs neglects his wife.—M.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful or the fantastically satiric. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. M, Y, C.

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Two reporters solve prison murder hard way in routine mystery melodrama.—M, Y.

MUSICAL STORY—Humorous and ingratiating Soviet picture about a Leningrad tax driver who becomes an operatic star.—M, Y, C.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M, Y, C.

MY GAL SAL—Fairly entertaining but rather overdone musical in high Technicolor.—M. Y.

NEVER GIVE A SUCKER AN EVEN BREAK—W. C. Fields acting out a story with results that are by turns ludicrous, tedious, and distasteful. There is the usual atmosphere of befuddled alcholism.—M.

NEW YORK TOWN—Well-intentioned but minor variation on the familiar theme of the romance of a great city.—M, Y.

NIGHT OF JAN 16—Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y.

NINE LIVES ARE NOT ENOUGH—Routine melodrama about a reporter who helps the police unmask a murderer. A deranged youth, an heiress, a rival journalist, and some gangsters are involved.—M, Y.

NINE BACHELORS — Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M, Y.

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH—Considerable repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style, some slapstick, some bedroom farce, and considerable running about. Unevenly amusing.—M, Y.

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy. About average of its kind. M, Y.

NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE—Fairly effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the R, A, F.—M, Y, C.

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES—One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M, Y, C.

TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE—Some grown-ups will find this very funny. Scenes of crocodiles eating men reduce the films suitability for younger audiences.—M, Y.

TEXAS — Sprawling Western which pokes a little fun at cowboy epics. Handsome film but loosely-told yarn.—M, Y.

THE BUGLE SOUNDS—Mixture of comedy and melodrama with Wallace Beery as veteran cavalry sergeant, with a predilection for alcohol.—M, Y.

THE INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Propaganda interferes with the pace necessary in a chase picture. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not over-credible.—M, Y.

THE SPOILERS — Another story of honky tonk queen.—M.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M, Y.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina.—M.

THE PRIME MINISTER—Fairly interesting but not altogether accurate account of Disraeli's political rise with special attention to his happy married life. Contemporary implications seem forced at times.—M, Y, C.

THE TUTTLES OF TAHITI—Aimless film about clan whose shiftless and amoral ways are more often dull than amusing.—M.

THE WIFE TAKES A FLIER—Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland. Based on mistaken notion that there is anything funny about German invasion.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON—Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ENGLAND—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films the British have been making.—M, Y, C.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about a young husband working in his father-in-law's office.—M, Y.

TILLIE THE TOILER—Tillie of the comic strip makes her film debut in a lively farce, blundering her way to a happy conclusion.—M, Y, C.

THIS ABOVE ALL—The usual romance against a war background. Prettily done and well acted but point of novel lost.—M, Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality. Remarkable performance by Alan Ladd, newcomer.—M.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE—Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste. Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M, Y.

TOP SERGEANT MULLIGAN—Comedy about two draftees who are also debtors to their top sergeant. More fury than fun.—M, Y.

TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M, Y, C.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice relieve otherwise routine melodrama.—M, Y, C.

TORTILLA FLAT—Artificially distorts Well-meant effort to capture feeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticized.—M.

TWIN BEDS — Dull and tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce.—M, Y.

TWO-FACED WOMAN—Offensive material in an obviously expensive production about a ski instructress who, to win her husband's interest, masquerades as her worldly twin sister.—M.

UNHOLY PARTNERS — Conventional melodrama which deals with the feud between a publisher and the gambler who helped him to found his paper.—M, Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN—Undistinguished Western against background of 1880's. Horses appear to be tripped and a person of arrested mental development is used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes, domestic as well as political. Frank Morgan gives humorously patrician portrayal as judge.—M, Y.

WEEK END FOR THREE—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y.

WE WERE DANCING—Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness of hostesses and drives the husband into employment.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M, Y.

WILD BILL HICKOK RIDES—Devotees of the fast, noisy, rough, uncomplicated Western will find this one has all the trimmings.—M, Y, C.

WINGS OF VICTORY — Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Amusing romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to laconic sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

WORKERS, LET'S GO—Moderately entertaining comedy imoprted from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M, Y.

YOU BELONG TO ME — Jealousy motive in familiar type of story about playboy who marries woman doctor. Unfunny incidents and considerable innuendo.—M.

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M, Y, C.

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

Recent Releases

DON'T GET PERSONAL—Mild collection of nonsense about well-intentioned but eccentric heir to a factory and some radio entertainers whom he attempts to help.—M. Y.

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving, semi-documentary, based on findings of La Follette Civil Liberties investigation and other factual material. Excellently acted. Scoring and photography are effective as is commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M. Y.

SING YOUR WORRIES AWAY—Dud song writer doesn't know he's to inherit $3,000,000. But gangsters do and try to get rid of him. Mediocre.—M. Y.

SUICIDE SQUADRON—Excellent British film which studies dilemma of Polish composer-pianist who faces question of staying with his American wife in the U. S. A., where he can raise money for war relief with his concerts, or of returning to England as RAF pilot. Sensitively directed and acted.—M. Y.

WHISPERING GHOSTS—One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers aboard abandoned lugger.—M. Y.

Paul Robeson
Narrator of "Native Land"

Today's Woman

Ruth Gaines Raises and Spins Own Flax in New Hampshire

By Alice Myers
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While many a worker in a defense factory can tell you of the importance of flax in wartime production, few women in the United States today can show you glossy skeins they have spun themselves. But Ruth Gaines can. From the planting of the seed to the spinning of the laboriously prepared fiber, this Smith College alumna knows firsthand every step in flax production. Indeed, if they still held the flax-spinning contests that were a feature of New England fairs a century ago, she would probably carry back to her home in Meriden, New Hampshire, many a coveted prize.

For Miss Gaines, the raising and spinning of flax is an experiment. She has been at it for several years, and is now writing and lecturing on the subject while continuing her research into the history and methods of flax culture.

Inauspicious Beginning

When she and a friend gave up their office jobs in New York City, a few years ago, and went to live all the year around on their "farm" in New Hampshire, flax spinning was the farthest thing from Miss Gaines' thought. She had, however, always wanted to do something with her hands, possibly spinning. At that time, spinning to her meant sheep's wool, and sheep's wool it was that first spring. But only that first spring. The pastures thereabouts left something to be desired when it came to preparing sheep's wool for spinning, so Miss Gaines found to her sorrow. It was impossible to get the burrs out, even with the neighbors' help, and she didn't have enough water on the place to wash the fleece clean. The "whole mess" came to an ignominious end in the sodden snow on the terrace.

Then one day she saw a neighbor spinning angora wool. White and clean and soft it was. Just as it came from the rabbits! Miss Gaines invested in some rabbits, and today she is an expert spinner of that yarn that makes the softest of sweaters and mittens. She dyes it herself, too, using goldenrod, purslane, indigo, red cabbage, sumac, mushrooms, and grapes, after the manner of our New England forbears.

Long Search for Wheel

It was the search for a wheel on which to spin her angora that led Miss Gaines into the maze of flax culture. An old-fashioned flax wheel would be best for her purpose, she was told, but to find a whole one proved easier said than done, for flax-spinning had pretty well gone out in New Hampshire.

When finally she had one that was complete except for the flier, she thought her success was assured. "I didn't know any better," she smiled, "than to think I could get a flier that would fit, at almost any secondhand shop. But in those early days of hand craftsmanship, each maker made his different, and I couldn't find one to fit my wheel."

In the course of her hunt, she gradually became the possessor of all kinds of wheels and parts. Delving into their history, she grew so interested in the subject that she decided to go in for flax spinning. Further rummaging in neighbors' attics unearthed enough old bundles of flax to give her a good start on her spinning, but this supply was soon exhausted. The commercially prepared flax she could buy did not seem so well adapted to the old wheels, and the desire to spin as fine a thread as our grandmothers did egged her on to grow her own. With the help of neighboring Finns and Department of Agriculture publications, Miss Gaines became master of every operation through which a flax crop must pass before the flax is ready for market.

Miss Gaines finds a demand for her flax among the arts and crafts societies, because, although flax is grown in a number of states and processed on a large scale in Oregon, not a thread of it is to be had for anything but defense. Used for fuselages, bomb slings, parachutes, and many other essentials of war, there is none to spare for civilian uses.

Miss Gaines' production, of course, is on a very small scale, and just where her experiment will take her next, she is not sure. But through it, many New Englanders are gaining new comprehension of the patient labor and skill that went into the making of those homespun heirlooms they treasure today as never before.

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ARLINGTON MILLS, Lawrence, Mass.

The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—May 20, 1942

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Travel Light, a Wartime 'Must' —Plan Your Wardrobe for It

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Americans are inveterate travelers. But with a war on our hands, travel times are changing and so are travel clothes.

To begin with, nobody is going to bother with a lot of bags. All extraneous luggage is out—what with trains overflowing with service men, going and coming on furloughs, and scarcely enough room for us all as it is. And if you think that you are going to land in any of the country's huge railroad stations and find the usual array of porters waiting with ready hand to carry your bags—think again.

Less and lighter luggage means not only more carefully planned travel wardrobes, but clothes that call for genuine ingenuity.

Tips From Wardrobe Adviser

Perhaps you are confronted by one of those sudden and almost fantastic little "business" trips to—shall we say—Washington? Wherever it happens to be, you're supposed to be ready to step off the train looking your smartest, with no more than a lightweight hatbox and a small overnight bag. Yet you must be equipped for all kinds of social emergencies. How, by all that is ingenious, are you going to pull together the proper costumes?

It seemed to me that Sally Dickason, travel wardrobe adviser at Bonwit Teller's, might know the answers. Like the master hand at this game that she is, she pounced upon the problem with a practiced eye, and settled it in a jiffy. Her answer lay in the untold possibilities of a single chic, black shantung suit, five hats, three pairs of gloves, three blouses, and a change of shoes. Just as simple as that!

The black suit is cut on simple lines, so "right" it wins you at a glance. The skirt shows a slight front fullness and is gored, though the general appearance is strictly WPB. Three-quarter-length cuffed sleeves and three jeweled buttons in black and white mark the jacket. Dainty tucks give it a soft, easy look, and indicate the line of the belt. You will travel contentedly in this suit, dance in it, dine in it, and love it.

When you start off, Miss Dickason recommends that you wear with it either a smart, bright green, straw fedora, with matching green gloves, or—and preferably, in her opinion—a shiny, top hat sailor with a bit of height to its crown. Over this, to keep you impeccably tidy, you will arrange a yard or so of black veiling, lightly spotted. But instead of drawing it to the sides and knotting it behind, fling it over the hat with ends dangling front and back. But it will dangle only for a moment—just long enough to reveal the narrow line of black velvet sewn across the veil which, when tied about your throat wherever it is most fetching, will deftly gather the crisp mesh into flattering folds. This will make your perfectly arranged coiffure practically windproof. You've no idea how pleasing a veil arranged in this way can be until you try it. Of course, with this hat, your bag and gloves will be black.

Three More Changes

The other three hats with which you can transform your little black suit as occasions arise, include a large black cartwheel baku, edged with rows of fringed, shirred shantung in the magenta and emerald colors of the Andes—this to see you through a garden party. A jaunty pillbox of rough white straw with a cascade of white violets on either side, is just the hat for dinner. And for similar occasions, take a little black straw with ruffled lingerie trim, accented with a saucy red rose that teeters with feminine timidity at the back. With the latter, wear a frilly white jabot and white doeskin gloves. You can pack these in the hatbox with the extra shoes, which, Miss Dickason wishes to remind you, must always be packed farthest from the handle.

In the overnight case you can manage a ruffly, white blouse, a tailored, green blouse for the green hat, and one of black crepe de chine. Wear the black crepe de chine with the white hat trimmed with violets, or with the little black straw. As the jacket has decorative buttons, you will want only earrings and plenty of bracelets for glamour, and perhaps a carnation for your lapel.

If you know ahead of time that you're encountering a formal occasion, you will have to take a long gown, but for most wartime events, the black shantung suit, with its double-duty proclivities, is the perfect answer to the travel wardrobe of the busy woman who has disciplined herself to make every moment and every costume serve double duty.

Completely Co-ordinated

A completely co-ordinated wardrobe makes a satisfactory travel companion if you don't go too far, or stay too long. It could consist of a spun rayon suit with open-throat jacket, elbow sleeves, and a skirt with inverted box pleat, in any one of a number of cool colors—rivulet blue, whirlpool green, tackle brown, or yellow. Add a rayon crepe blouse of multicolor print on a white, blue, or yellow ground; and a little boy coat (short and loose) in blue or yellow, or even red, with slacks to match.

A classic print shirt with a multicolor pattern on white, blue, or yellow and a matching print dress with fly front and notched collar, complete the ensemble. These, you will find, mix and match with excellent camaraderie. Shut your eyes, and you still can't go wrong. For country wear, you may want to include culottes in plain or multicolor pattern, and for cool days, a smartly cut wool vest.

If your vacation takes you to a ranch where luxurious loafing means plenty of outdoor activity, you can depend upon sports clothes. Wear them coming and going. Pack up your sweaters, swim suit, shorts, tennis and hiking shoes, and your all but discarded windbreaker or leather jacket for cool nights. Take a variety of shirts and slacks. But bright wool shirts and good old blue jeans, with a ten-gallon hat if you can muster one, are the darlings of the wide-open spaces.

If your jaunt takes you to Mexico, remember that our summertime is their rainy season. Not too rainy to spoil your pleasure, but just a sensible downpour for about an hour every afternoon, so a raincoat tucked into your bag is a Mexican "must." Another American "must" is to bear in mind that the Mexicans don't enjoy seeing American women in slacks. Just a tip, if Mexico's your destination.

But wherever you go, travel light, for this is the wartime way.

Sozio: Larry Gordon

Costumes for summer travel in wartime. Left: Suit of luggage-brown and white cotton tweed, its jacket front lined with white piqué. Brown felt hat with adjustable brim, brown alligator bag and shoes accent the light ensemble. Luggage of natural-color, lightweight canvas with brown, saddle-stitched leather trimming. From Saks Fifth Avenue. Center: Short-sleeved black rayon faille suit, trimmed with tiny silver buttons. From Lord & Taylor. Right: Black silk shantung suit, smart for all occasions with appropriate changes of hat and accessories. Jeanne Tete's tiny black straw with ruffled white lingerie trim and a red rose perched high in back, a frilly white jabot, and white doeskin gloves transform it from a business to a date dress. For even dressier occasions, the model is holding a large black baku sailor with edging of shirred silk shantung in magenta and emerald green. From Bonwit Teller.

Playroom Gets 'Magic Carpet'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I didn't go shopping for a magic carpet. And I certainly had no intention of investing in a four-lane highway, a parking lot, a factory site, and an airport.

No, I was feeling very practical and down-to-earth that day. I should say down-to-the-floor, for that's what it amounted to.

"I want a good, serviceable rug," I said to the salesman, "to cover a patch of floor that is being worn down. No, nothing precious. But sturdy."

And I selected one to fit, in size and coloring, the passageway that leads to everywhere in our home. That was that. Or so I thought. Little I knew what a rug can become if the pattern is just right.

"Oh, look," said Pattie Jo, aged eight, on the day the rug was unrolled. "A road for our cars!" Border to me, but a road to those who had eyes to see.

"Oh—and this! This is the parking lot," came back Stephen, half-past five. "Quick, bring the car box."

The rug was a rug no longer, but a magic carpet. In days that followed, boats sailed down its canal and block factories went up. Or airplanes took over the whole for a landing field.

Lots of fun—and all of it in the very center of the passageway that leads to everywhere. The rest of us, family and guests alike, tried going around. We tried asking that half of the way be kept clear. We tried demanding that all of it be kept clear. But you don't cope with some situations, certainly not with a lost cause like this one.

So, eventually, we moved the magic carpet to the only possible place for such a priceless object—the playroom.

And I went shopping again. But not for a magic carpet.

"I want a good, serviceable rug," I said to the salesman, "to cover a patch of floor that is being worn down. No, nothing precious. But sturdy. And, oh, yes—patternless."

M. P. T.

Decorating With Your Hobbies

By Margaret Boynton Southworth
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What is it that makes your home different from anyone's else? It's the little individual touches—the rows of colored glass in the bay window, the Currier and Ives prints on the wall. These are your hobbies, the things you are interested in, so why not make them an integral and important part of your home?

A pair of matching shelves over the living-room fireplace will display those colorful shells you brought home from Florida last year. Take the glass doors off your corner cabinet in the dining room, line it with gold and silver paper, arrange your grandmother's luster teaset on the shelves, and watch your friends' delighted surprise.

Decorating with your hobbies need not be expensive. Bright, attractive paint and wallpaper costs no more than dull, uninteresting shades, and will bring out the hidden beauty of your treasures. Arrange your old pewter and maple against a pumpkin-yellow wall, set out your Mexican pottery on a deep blue tablecloth.

Look over your pantry shelves for colorful china or glass, go through your old photographs, dig out that collection of old iron latches you've been assembling for years, and plan a room around them. Everyone's hobby is different, so there is unlimited scope for your imagination and ingenuity.

Crochet One For Your Kitchen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Gay little bags to hang in the kitchen or out on the back porch are nice to hold onions or garlic. They have the advantage that as the air strikes the contents it eliminates the odors that make onions and garlic so objectionable.

Carpet warp or heavy string and a No. 4 steel crochet hook are the only necessary materials. The bags are crocheted in simple filet design, which is made entirely of a chain stitch.

Begin with a chain of six. Close with slip stitch. Make a chain of five and go in loop. Repeat five times. Next row: make a chain of five and go in each third stitch until there are twelve loops. Continue round and round the twelve loops with five stitches in each filet for twelve rows. Break thread and tie on another color—red or blue or any harmonizing color—and make six rows of that color. Break thread, tie on the white again and make six rows of the white, then six more rows of the color and twelve rows of the white.

Make one row of ten stitches each group for a beading. Four more rows of five each in the white thread—two rows of red. If desired you may finish with a row of picots—three chains and a picot (chain three and go in first stitch for the picot). Make a chain of about one hundred stitches for a drawstring. Wrap thread around four fingers twenty times to make a tassel. Cut one end and tie to drawstring. Make a tassel for the other end and one for the bottom of the bag.

E. G.

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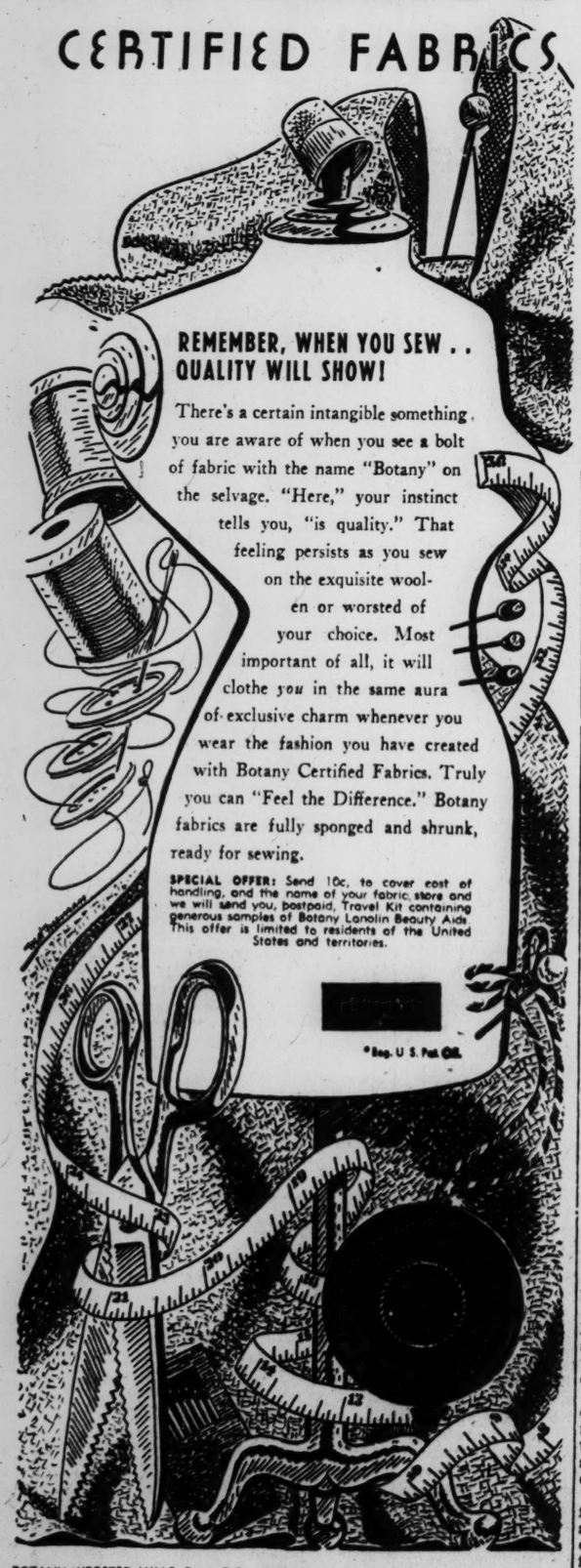

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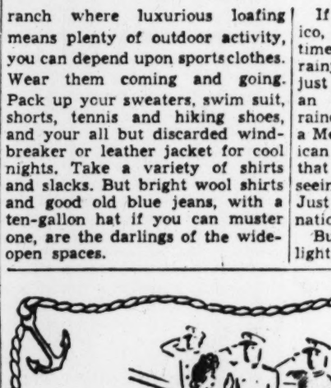
By Enna Jettick



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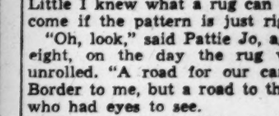

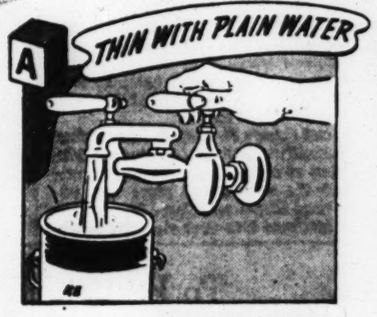

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The Home Forum

There Must Always Be "The Vale"

ONE OF THE advantages of being a small boy is that you neither know nor care whether the neighborhood you live in is "select." It turns out that the House of the Poached Egg was not in "the Vale," but in a somewhat livelier part of Liverpool. Through its front windows, one could see and hear swarthy gypsy-looking women calling: "Fine sweet apples, two for a penny."

Across the broad and busy intersection of streets stood an establishment that should have endeared the spot to us. It was an "American Market," whose owner, however, might have been John Bull himself, had that renowned gentleman ever sported a white butcher's apron over the Union Jack.

With the very British son of the proprietor of the American Market, one could get an urchin's-eye view of the city. The butcher's boy knew his way around, if he was only seven. With him one could climb the innumerable steps of the Museum, though it must have been at some other time, with some other more responsible guides, that one actually got inside its august portals. But, with the butcher's boy, one did see the city monuments.

One also saw the lower halves of a good many people on the teeming pavement, among whom, for reasons known to small boys, it is necessary to scurry and dodge. Best of all, one saw a real Turk, dark-skinned, in a red fez, and apparently less conscious of his hat than the average American would be of an ordinary felt after the fifteenth of May.

* * *

I think that the vicinity of the American Market could not have been in any sense a Mayfair. When Danny, the landlady's oldest son, decided to bring home a gift for the "young Yankee," it was no falcon of storybook glamor that caught the purchaser's fancy. So the Yankee's first pet was a humble brown linnet that soon disappeared in some mystery involving the cat. We had kept the linnet in a cage in the warm kitchen, a room that managed to express a maximum of easy-going comfort, despite its yellow tiled floor, and its window that looked into a courtyard walled high with brick and paved with still more yellow tiles.

That this genial habitation was not quite up to the standards in which the "young Yankee" had been educated is indelibly documented in memory by the case of the Poached Egg. The landlady herself poached this egg, as honoring a visitor from distant shores. But for the first time in his life—and shockingly at variance with a small boy's fixed sense of the rightness of things—he was to see a poached egg set upon toast that had not been buttered! Mr. Milne had not then written "The King's Breakfast." Boys born in a republic, he should also have warned, "do like a little bit of butter" to their bread.

* * *

But all this, I must repeat, was only a tawdry overture to the respectability of "the Vale." There was only one unmentionable aspect of society in "the Vale." And this was mentioned at almost every meeting with five-year-old May Davis. It was the presence of an "old witch" in our street. May insisted that this creature lived in the house across the road. We watched for hours from the front windows for the proof of this report, but without any confirmation except May's: "She is so, she is so." It is to the "old witch" or May's imagination that I owe thanks for a mental lithograph, still clear, of honest British houses standing shoulder to shoulder in a tight military row, with their much-scrubbed yellow stone steps shining like boots polished for dress parade.

Music lovers say you are likely always to prefer a symphony as it was conducted the first time you heard it. Despite the dissonance of the Poached Egg, I like to think of the American Market without possible improvements that the years may have brought to it. But for the Vale there could be no possible improvements!

* * *

On the Vale, there must always be a box of lead soldiers in a little shop window that we passed, alas! only when it was closed for the night. There must always be a shiny George V shilling in a Yankee's hand, the first one that any of the English boys gathered round him had yet seen. The coin did much for a Yankee's prestige in that company, though he was only a Yankee again as soon as excitement over the bright shilling with the novel imprint had passed.

There must always be crisp mornings when "the housemaid's" rustling of paper and sticks and pouring of coal into the fireplace grate proclaimed the season one more day advanced toward Christmas. There must be the strange Christmas tree—not standing tall in the front hall as it did back in "the States," not a fir tree or a spruce—but a Christmas "tree" of holly hanging upside down from the kitchen ceiling.

* * *

There must be snow on some roofs, making them, like the roofs in the Robert Louis Stevenson story, "little alps." There must be tiny robins, compensating with hardihood what they lacked of size in comparison with American red-breasts.

There must be talk of "dribbling" and goals, of bats and wickets, by an open fire in the evening. There must be sugar that looked like small chips of crystal, paper-thin bread-and-butter, when the right time came; and in-between-times that most indelicate of delicacies, bread and treacle. There must be children to whisper things to each other, sly observations that made them giggle while they exchanged them, looking meanwhile out of the corners of their eyes at a lone Yankee.

As that fine song says of England, there also will always be "the Vale"! One's first fairy stories, with the Good Prince and the Kind Princess overcoming all obstacles and defeating the wicked knight; the first fight one had ever witnessed, fought by big boys because one of them had abused a dog, (let alone a continent!)—these were intimations, though one could not know their meaning then, that out of quiet, homelike spots such as the Vale, came people taught without despotism how to live the brave parts that are required to give frightening stories happy endings.

CARLYLE MORGAN

By Courtesy of the Museum of Art, Providence, Rhode Island, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SLATER MILL IN PAWTUCKET, RHODE ISLAND": *A Pencil Drawing by Edward A. Doyle*

THIS IS A pencil drawing made by the Rhode Island graphic artist, Edward A. Doyle. The subject is typical of the sound functional architecture of that state. Mr. Doyle has drawn the Slater Mill with a fine perception of the architectural features. He works in a calculating manner, making each stroke count.

To Be Wholly a Teacher

A TEACHER IS always obliged to steer his own bark through a densely packed mass of other people's lives grinding together around him like floes in a crowded ice-field. At the beginning of each year when there were many parents to be seen, Timothy Hulme was all but crushed by the impact on him of the innumerable disasters, triumphs, hopes, hardships, successes, despairs, problems he was expected on a moment's notice to share, alleviate, solve. He envied and pitied people not teachers who had only their own lives to live. He turned incessantly at top speed from parents, satisfied and dissatisfied, to teachers, to students, to booksellers, to plumbers, to salesmen—making important decisions based on nothing better than snap-judgments, guessing at what he needed to know, making mistakes and brazenly acting on them, leaping to half-baked conclusions and sticking to them because a conclusion of some sort was at that moment needed more than wisdom. . . .

And he was a teacher; . . . putting his head through the door of Miss Lane's Domestic Science room for the one glance that showed him there was no need for supervision in the well-ordered confusion of active girls perfectly in hand; coping lightly and easily with his own students and with an occasional nervous parent, because of the experience back of him; remembering to encourage, by admiring the chairs and tables being made in the Manual Training room, that use of Clifford raw material for the enrichment of Clifford life on which he harped till he knew the teachers were sick of the sound of his voice; taking off his coat to show the citified new Physics teacher, scornful of the rustic poverty around him and appalled to disgust by the meagerness of the laboratory, how to pick up the necessary straw for educational brick-making from the byways and roadsides and attics and garage junk-yards. As an educator he had really learned his trade, T. C. had.

Sometimes, going his familiar rounds, he felt that he could practice it in his sleep, the appropriate answers to the ever-recurring questions flowing effortlessly from his tongue: ". . . sorry, it's required by the College Entrance Boards." "Oh, Dennis, there must be something you're interested in. Try your hand at a description of a baseball game." "Well, all right, I'll give the class an assignment for tomorrow, to write a page about why you like a detective story better than David Copperfield." . . . "It is regrettable, Mrs. Tucker, why don't you try Francis in the Ashley High School?" He liked it, he hated it, he believed in it, he was ashamed of it. . . . Wholly a teacher Timothy Hulme was, during the stir-about of a new term's opening, everything of himself not needed for teaching left dangling limply in a vacuum—unheeded, silenced, forgotten.—From "Seasoned Timber," by DOROTHY CANFIELD. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Song

Cool as streams from mountain springs
Air with liquid music sings.

Leaves disclose again their green
Shapeliness across the scene.

Green flows over all the ground.
Every rooftop drips with sound.

Every blade and stem and tree
Glistens, moist with mystery,

While the robin and the wren
Spill their fluid songs again.

ROBERT WISTRAND

"Redemption draweth nigh"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN CHRIST JESUS said to his followers (Luke 21:28), "Look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh," he made it plain that redemption is a spiritually mental state outside of and above material conditions; that it is already existent, unperceived by mortal sense, in the realm attained by those who look up and lift up their heads. The practical value of awakened thought is here evidenced. In looking up, looking to God, one begins at once to reject the limited, finite sense of things, and to grasp in some degree the infinite possibilities of true being. Because mortals seek in matter a solution for material problems, discouragement and fear govern thought, strife and controversy frequently result, and problems become involved instead of being solved.

Because mortals seek the remedy for physical ills in material methods, because the remedy for sin and crime is often sought solely in the punishment of sin rather than in the simultaneous effort at redemption, human problems become more complicated, more difficult of solution. Again, too, because aggressive nations have sought the solution to disputes in savage warfare, the world has become a vortex of human passion, strife, and cruelty. The divine Mind alone holds the final remedy for every situation. Herein, then, lie the practicability and the availability of Jesus' words, "Look up, and lift up your heads."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has said (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 371), "The necessity for uplifting the race is father to the fact that Mind can do it; for Mind can impart purity instead of impurity, strength instead of weakness, and health instead of disease." What is possible of achievement through looking to the divine Mind for the solution of human problems is indicated in the experience of various Bible characters. To Daniel in the lions' den there was no possible remedy in the human mind for his need. Through looking up, acknowledging God as the only power, he found safety in the lions' den. When the Syrian host was sent to apprehend Elisha at Dothan, the prophet's servant in great alarm cried (II Kings 6:15), "Alas, my master! how shall we do?" In quietness and confidence the prophet, looking to God for help, replied (6:16), "Fear not: for they that be with us are more than they that be with them." And so it proved.

This looking up is very natural. The plant placed in a dark corner will turn toward the window. A seed sown in the soil cannot be diverted from its natural impulse to seek the light above. Mrs. Eddy appealingly asks in "Voices of Spring" (Miscellaneous Writings, pp. 330, 331), "When gentle violet lifts its blue eye to heaven, and crown imperial unveils its regal splendor to the sun; when the modest grass, inhabiting the whole earth, stoops meekly before the blast; when the patient corn waits on the elements to put forth its slender blade, construct the stalk, instruct the ear, and crown the full corn in the ear,—then, are mortals looking up, waiting on God, and committing their way unto Him who tosses earth's mass of wonders into their hands?" On the next page, referring to divine Mind's action, she adds, "Wisely governing, informing the universe, this Mind is Truth,—not laws of matter." The true consciousness of each individual is one with this all-wise, governing intelligence, the Mind which is God, the Mind which was in Christ Jesus and was the basis of his healing and redemptive work.

So today men in business, at the helm of a vessel, or at the seat of governmental action, may know that the redeeming answer to their problem is in looking up, in gaining an understanding of the Christ, Truth. There is no limit to enlightenment, no lack of wisdom, no inability to cope with each and every situation that may arise, if we seek the divine source of intelligent thinking and acting, for Mind supplies the spiritual ideas that meet our human needs. Within the realm of divine Love unlimited kindness, charity, understanding, and forgiveness are to be found. The true selfhood of each individual is at one with God, divine good. Opening thought to God, good, brings His redemptive love into human experience, purifying, elevating, saving, the human mind from error. Christian Science shows how spiritual redemption is drawing nigh to every individual who looks to God. As thought mounts to Him, leaving behind the false beliefs of disaster, destruction, and war, the redeeming qualities of Mind will be seen to be governing every righteous situation, and the salvation of men from their own undoing will be nigh.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Rumanian]

"Izbăvirea voastră se apropie"

Traducerea românească al articolului referitor la Știința Creștină care apare pe această pagină

ATUNCI CÂND Hristos Isus a spus discipolilor săi (Luca 21:28), "Să vă uitați în sus, și să vă ridicați capetele, pentrucă izbăvirea voastră se apropie," el a arătat limpede că izbăvirea este o stare mintală, spirituală, în afară de, și deasupra condițiunilor materiale; că, nepercepută de simțurile materiale, este deja existentă în domeniul atins de acei cari se uită în sus și-și ridică capetele. Valoarea practică a unei cugetări înaintate este exemplificată în acest caz. Uitându-ne în sus, privind către Dumnezeu, începem imediat să ne lepădăm de senzul limitat și finit al lucrurilor, și să pricepem într'o anumită măsură posibilitățile infinite ale ființei adevărate. Descurajarea și frica domină cugetarea, sfadă și neînțelegeri se produc dese ori, și problemele în loc de a fi rezolvate se complică, fiindcă muritorii caută în materie o soluțiune pentru problemele materiale.

De oarece muritorii caută leacul nenorocirilor fizice în metode materiale, urmărind adesea lecuirea păcatului și a crimei numai în pedepsirea păcătosului, în loc de a căuta simultan izbăvirea, problemele omenești devin mai complicate, mai greu de rezolvat. De asemenea, fiindcă națiuni agresive au urmărit rezolvarea conflictelor în războire sălbatică, lumea a devenit un vârtej de pasiuni omenești, sfadă și cruzime. Numai Mintea divină deține leacul final pentru fiecare situație. În această Minte deci, găsim putința de a executa și adevărul vorbelor lui Isus, "Să vă uitați în sus, și să vă ridicați capetele."

Mary Baker Eddy, Descoperitoarea și Fondatoarea Științei Creștine, a spus (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures—Știință și Sănătate cu Cheia Scripturilor, p. 371), "Necesitatea de a înălța neamul omenesc este părintele faptului că Mintea o poate face; fiindcă Mintea poate împărtăși curățenie în loc de desfrâu, tărie în loc de slăbiciune, și sănătate în loc de boală." Ceia ce putem îndeplini îndreptându-ne privirile către Mintea divină pentru rezolvarea problemelor omenești, se poate vedea din experiența diferitelor caractere din Biblie. În mintea omenească nu exista leac posibil pentru nevoia lui Daniel în groapa leilor. Uitându-se în sus, recunoscând pe Dumnezeu drept singura putere, el a găsit scăpare în groapa leilor. Când oastea Sirienilor a fost trimisă să prindă pe Eliseu la Dotan slujitorul profetului a strigat înspăimântat (Cartea IIa a Regilor 6:15), "O, stăpâne! Ce să facem?" În liniște și cu încredere, îndreptându-se către Dumnezeu după ajutor, profetul a răspuns (6:16), "Nu-ți fie frică, fiindcă cei ce sunt cu noi sunt mai mulți decât cei ce sunt cu ei." Și așa s'a dovedit.

Această privire în sus este foarte naturală. Planta așezată într'un colț întunecos se întoarce către fereastră. Un grăunte semănat în pământ nu poate fi oprit de la impulsiunea sa naturală de a căuta deasupra sa lumina. Mary Baker Eddy întreabă implorând în "Voices of Spring" (Voci de Primăvară), (Miscellaneous Writings—Culegeri de Scrieri, pp. 330, 331), "Când micșunelele pașnice își ridică ochii albaștri către ceruri, iar coronițele imperiale își desvălue splendoarea regală la soare; când iarba modestă, răspândită peste tot pământul, se apleacă umilit în suflarea vântului; când porumbul răbdător așteaptă ca elementele să dea la iveală tulpina sa sveltă, să-i clădească coceanul, să-i formeze și să-i încoroneze grăunțele coapte cu mătasa,—atunci, muritorii privesc ei către ceruri, când așteaptă pe Dumnezeu, încredințându-I căile lor, Lui, care asvârle în mânile lor mulțimea minunilor pământului?" Pe pagina următoare, referindu-se la acțiunea Minții divine, dânsa adaugă, "Guvernând cu înțelepciune, informând universul, această Minte este Adevăr,—nu lege a materiei." Adevărata conștiință a fiecărui individ este aceia ce cuprinde această atot înțeleaptă inteligență ce guvernează, Mintea care este Dumnezeu, Mintea care a fost în Hristos Isus și care a fost baza tămăduirilor sale și a operei sale de izbăvire.

Tot astfel azi oamenii, în afaceri, la cârma unui vas, sau înscăunați la conducerea guvernului, vor putea socoti că răspunsul izbăvitor al problemelor lor este a privi în sus, în câștigarea înțelegerii lui Hristos, Adevăr. Luminarea noastră nu este îngrădită, înțelepciunea nu ne lipsește, neputința de a face față oricărei situațiuni ce s'ar putea prezenta nu există, dacă căutăm izvorul divin de cugetare și acțiune înțeleaptă, fiindcă Mintea ne procură ideile spirituale cari satisfac nevoile noastre omenești. Găsim înăuntrul imperiului Iubirii divine, bunătate fără margini, milostenie, înțelegere și iertare. Adevărata ființă a fiecărui individ este tot una cu Dumnezeu, bunătate divină. Deschizând cugetarea noastră lui Dumnezeu, bine, obținem iubirea Sa mântuitoare în experiența omenească, curățind, ridicând, salvând, mintea omenească de greșală. Știința Creștină arată cum izbăvirea spirituală se apropie de orice individ ce privește către Dumnezeu. Pe măsură ce gândurile se ridică la Dânsul, lăsând în urmă crezările false în dezastru, distrugere și război, se va constata că însușirile izbăvitoare ale Minții domină orice situațiune dreaptă, iar mântuirea oamenilor de propria lor pierzare, va fi aproape.

Informațiile referitoare la literatura Științei Creștine în limba română, se pot obține dela Societatea de Editură a Științei Creștine (The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Concerning the Perplexing Identity of Mother Goose

OF THE MANY pat and humorous phrases with which we brighten our conversation, and charm those who flatter us by listening, at least half, one supposes, may be credited to the Bible and Shakespeare. For the rest, some are from Cervantes, some from Pope, a few are from Emerson, and so on down the years through Mark Twain to Christopher Morley and the latest comic strip. By far the merriest of all, however, and the most apt for miscellaneous converse, are the mad lines of Mother Goose and of the strange gentleman of letters who called himself Lewis Carroll. Let us, for the present, speak of Mother Goose.

"People may talk of Homer and Shakespeare and whom they please of that class," somebody has written; "but Mother Goose may hold up her head with the best of them. The Swan of Avon is not the only bird that has made melody for all time. See how Mother Goose has stood her ground and survived whole generations and ages of pretenders to poetical inspiration. . . . What revolutions and overturns we have had in literature, to the utter demolition of great names and great reputations in poetry! What fluctuations between the lake school, the metaphysical school, the romantic school, the transcendental school, the namby-pamby and the fiddle-de-dee school, sending thousands of sprouting and aspiring poets into everlasting oblivion! Amidst all these tossings and turnings and ups and downs of popular opinion, Mother Goose has swum like a duck and kept her glorious reputation above water."

I do not know who said that; but he was a wise man with an appreciation of literature, and his words are worth preserving.

Who *was* Mother Goose?

Apparently she was a number of persons. A great many clever men, with much learning under their tall hats, have tried to answer this imposing riddle. Literary detectives in number have gone forth on her web-footed trail, swearing to leave no stone unturned, and we have been informed that she was (a) the Queen of Sheba, (b) the mother of the Emperor Charlemagne, and (c) the blessed St. Clotilde herself. We have been told that she was Charles Perrault of France, John Newbery of England, and Elizabeth Vergoose (*née* Foster) of Boston, Massachusetts. It has even been suggested that she was Oliver Goldsmith, which would be a delightful discovery indeed, if only it could be proved. The first grouping, it should be said at once, has to do only with the origin of the name; the second with authorship (or perhaps editorship) and publication. All in all, it is a tangled skein the scholars have woven in their efforts to unveil the mystery. —From "Much Ado About Mother Goose," by VINCENT STARRETT in his "Bookman's Holiday." (New York: Random House.)

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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Intimate Message: Washington

Congressmen's Wives Study Ceilings ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

Led by congressmen's wives, American women generally are accepting the OPA's advice, "Learn first, then act," in connection with the new price ceilings.

Officials in Leon Henderson's office are not particularly disturbed that the general public paid little attention to signs which appeared in retail stores from coast-to-coast this week proclaiming "ceiling prices."

Naturally it will take time for the average housewife to find out what "the most sweeping economic step in the history of the country" is all about. The price ceiling order is not simple. It will not make as fascinating material for women's clubs lectures as "The Beauties of the National Parks" or "The Habits of Butterflies," but the woman who masters its elemental points can pride herself on contributing to the stabilization so woefully needed in the world at this time.

The Congressional Club, made up of wives of present and past members of Congress, set the example for the rest of the nation's clubwomen in an all-day institute here this week at which the intricacies of the new ceilings were explored.

Want to Know Answers

Normally a purely social club, the congressional group drew more than 100 members and guests to the first current problems institute in its history. Members whose husbands are up for re-election this fall were especially anxious to know all the answers. When they go home they will be able to tell the folks why there is a ceiling on beef steak but not on lamb chops and why it still will cost more to shop at a de luxe grocery with delivery service than at a cash-and-carry chain store.

One reason the new retail price ceilings seemed to have slipped into the economic system so smoothly from the consumers' point of view is because they did not entail a great drop in prices. Cutting prices only back to March, they do not erase the 15 to 20 per cent increase in the cost of living that has come about in the last year. Chiefly they are an insurance against future rises.

Another reason that a buying rush did not develop on the day the price ceilings went into effect was that biggest savings will come in food purchases which the average family could not very well put off to await ceiling prices. Peanut butter, for instance, took a drop from 49 to 39 cents for a large jar. Canned salmon and lard fell off a few cents. Bananas on the east coast dropped 12 and 15 cents a pound to 10 cents.

While the biggest savings will come at the grocers, here too will develop the biggest leaks in the price ceilings. Why, for instance, should there be a ceiling price on veal but not on mutton and lamb? The answer is that Mr. Henderson has been instructed by Congress not to impose ceilings on farm prices until they have reached a substantial level above "parity." Parity is the price the farmer received for his product back in the comparatively lush days in the five years just before the World War.

Some Disappointment Expressed

Mr. Henderson has indicated that he hopes some of the restrictions giving special consideration to farmers can be done away with. In this he undoubtedly will have most housewives' support. Consumers already are expressing some disappointment that prices under the ceilings are no lower than those previously asked on eggs, poultry, butter, cheese, and fresh vegetables. Less than 70 per cent of food products are covered by the ceilings.

The farmer, in turn, doesn't want to reduce what he charges unless something is done to reduce his labor costs. So it may be that housewives, once they understand the strength and weaknesses of the new price ceilings, also will find themselves taking sides on the question of wage stabilization.

The alert consumer will find that the new price ceilings may be called "overall" or "general" but they hardly can be called universal. Sales of food or beverages by lunch rooms, for instance, are not covered. A limit will be placed on charges made by laundries, tailors, dry cleaners, auto repairs shops, storage establishments, and the like after July 1, but purely "personal services" such as beauty parlors, and barber shops will not be covered.

There are two possible interpretations to housewives' failure to pay much attention to the cost-of-living lists posted in retail stores from coast to coast this week. One is that she has agreed to take Mr. Henderson's advice against trying to help the OPA police storekeepers until she has studied the rules herself and can distinguish whether he is deliberately or unintentionally evading the ceilings. The other possibility is that the rules are just too complicated for many housewives to grasp. In either case, women's clubs and the OPA have a big educational job ahead of them.

The Country Speaks: Georgia

Orchids to These Lawyers ..... ***By Eldon R. Lindsey***

Recently the Supreme Court of the United States handed down an 8 to 1 decision that is sure to have far-reaching effects in keeping the State taxpayer's money from being used by State politicians to pay off political debts with fat State contracts.

The case was officially known as the State of Georgia versus Hiram W. Evans et al., and hinged on whether a State could consider itself as a "person" under the Sherman Antitrust Act for the purpose of suing in Federal civil courts for treble damages when its rights as a purchaser had been violated by a conspiracy to gain a monopoly.

After it became apparent a year or two ago that the State of Georgia had been victimized by conspiracy and monopoly on purchases of 4,442,166 gallons of emulsified asphalt, the State's young Attorney General, Ellis Arnall, and two of his assistants, Emil J. Clower and C. E. Gregory, Jr., thought the State should have a right to recover treble damages under the antitrust laws instead of prosecuting in criminal court and collecting the usual mild fine. They knew that all too often some persons and corporations in the past had been willing to take chances on paying small fines in State criminal courts, in order to reap large profits in shady deals with State politicians. They felt, however, that if a person or corporation were liable for treble damages to the State under the Federal antitrust laws, they would think twice before putting themselves in a position to have to pay such damages.

With this in mind, the young lawyers filed their case in the lower Federal Court in Atlanta. Shortly thereafter the Supreme Court ruled in the United States vs. Cooper Corporation case (drawn up by Frank Murphy when he was United States Attorney General) that the United States is not a "person," and therefore could not sue for treble damages. Experienced lawyers shook their heads and advised Mr. Arnall and his associates to forget their "dream." The lower court ruled out their case on the strength of the Cooper case.

Still feeling that they were right, they appealed to the United States District Court at New Orleans, but were ruled out again because of the Cooper case. Older lawyers continued to shake their heads. Mr. Arnall and his associates felt, however, despite what the lower courts said, that the Cooper case shouldn't apply to their case, since the United States had four separate remedies for protecting it from trusts and monopolies, while the various states had no remedy at all if denied the right to seek treble damages. They cited case after case in their brief, even going back to where a sixteenth century English King, a sovereign body, was declared to have equal rights with his subjects as a "person" where property rights were involved. After the Georgia lawyers had gone this far, 34 other states filed amicus curiae briefs, showing the widespread interest in the case. Laws of the other states were all that prevented the rest of them from doing the same.

The Supreme Court agreed to review the case, after a writ of certiorari was filed. This was the first ray of hope for the young Georgia "hopefuls." At least they were to get the chance to present the case to the court in a fair trial.

Attorney General Arnall argued the case, and late last month came the now-historic decision that rewarded the Georgia lawyers for their stubborn refusal to admit that they were defeated before they started. They were the first lawyers to conceive of a state as having equal rights with a person under the Sherman antitrust laws, although these have been on the statute books since 1890.

In handing down the 8 to 1 decision, Justice Felix Frankfurter said, "The State of Georgia, unlike the United States, cannot prosecute violations of the Sherman law. Nor can it seize property transported in defiance of it.

"We can perceive no reason for believing that Congress wanted to deprive a state, as a purchaser of commodities, of the civil remedy of treble damages which is available to other purchasers who suffer through violations of the act."

All agree that what is most important is not the $284,081.39 that the State of Georgia stands to recover on the Hiram W. Evans et al. case. Assistant Attorney General Emil J. Clower, who did much of spade work to make the victory possible, sums up the benefits that will accrue to the taxpayers of all the states when he says, "The decision will have a tendency to restrain the unscrupulous from trying to inflate prices on sales to states. Politicians often pay off political and other debts with state contracts. Some corporations don't mind paying small fines for criminal actions, but will think twice before putting themselves in position where they are liable for treble damages."

To Change the Subject:

'American Day Among the 'Blonds' ..... ***By R. H. Markham***

Where did you spend "I Am An American" Day? And what parade did you see?

Well, I spent it among the blonds. The line of march was very long and as I wandered up and down one side of the avenue looking over my neighbors' shoulders across at the other side, I saw an almost unbroken line of little tots seated on the curbstone and out of every 10 approximately seven were "towheads" or "redheads." They were like nieces and nephews of Greta Garbo. I was in Minneapolis.

Now, of course, not all the pages of Minneapolis's telephone book are filled with Carlsons, Nelsons, Olsons, Petersons, and Larsons. There are also a number of Macs and Mcs, as well as Schwartzes and Weisses and -chucks, -iches, and -skis, not to mention a couple of -offs and a dozen or so of Levis. This is not a pure "angle food" cake, as smaller communities upstate might be. There in the small towns, if you were a mere Tom or Dick, you might feel yourself a complete foreigner among the Knutes and Carls and Haroldss.

But Minneapolis, as all our industrial centers, is a mixture; a kind of marble cake. Some Yankees and Celts and Greeks have immigrated here among the Nordic blonds. So brown eyes are found among the blue and black-haired Tonies add variety to the color scheme of the Hildas and Oles.

This state was bound away from the rest of the world, that is isolated, by a rope of many strands. One strand was geography, another was the seclusion, characteristic of all rural communities, a third was the fact that the migration here was considered a definite and final flight from wars, a fourth was an attachment to the Teutonic world and a fifth was a stark simplicity of outlook. This is a kind of fundamentalist center—a community of "yea, yea, and nay, nay." Many of the people have a sort of aversion to complication, alliances and the entanglements of logic. So Minnesota was a stronghold of America Firsters.

But that same tendency toward imperious provincialism seems to have prepared the way for the simple logic of imperious patriotism.

At least the American Day parade was an impressive display of unequivocal solidarity with the rest of America. It was informal, as is every characteristic of the Middle West. Not a few mothers sat on the curbstones with their sons and daughters. All the spectators were very kind to children—and to everyone else. Men, women and children all marched. Negroes were in the parade side by side with white neighbors. Laborers vied with their bosses in displaying placards showing notable war production. Many religious organizations participated, as well as many schools. The parade left the impression that half the city is trained for civilian defense.

And in the evening of the same day, I heard a Protestant preacher, who had been one of the most uncompromising and aggressive America Firsters of the whole Middle West, express the unqualified conviction that all Americans must join in fighting this war through to victory. His change of attitude typified the change that has taken place throughout the mid-west.

The celebration was not grim nor militaristic nor ponderous as it would be in Italy, and Nazi Germany. It was an intimate family meeting for re-consecration. It was American loyalty spontaneously showing itself. And it was very impressive.

Whither Australia: Toward the Empire or U. S.?

Associated Press

America on the March in Australia

Dominion's appreciation of mother country is now seen as back in balance.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, May 20—To indulge in some oversimplification and overdramatization, one may say today that Australia is back in the British Empire again and that the emotional spree in pro-Americanism, caused by the shock over the fall of Singapore and relief over the arrival of American reinforcements, is ended.

This carries no suggestion whatever of any reduction in the universal fondness for Americans here or the deep gratitude for the aid America has rendered. But it does mean that things are back in perspective, that Australia's appreciation of Britain and of Britain's value to this far-off portion of the Empire is back in balance, that the condition which led even the Times of London to express concern lest Australia's pro-Americanism drive a wedge into Anglo-American relations has proven temporary as sensible persons knew it would.

This restored appreciation of Australia's true closeness to Britain has been spread prominently through the pages of the press during the past few days. Papers have played up the cordial English reception of Dr. Herbert V. Evatt's recent speeches there and the British recognition of Australia's new dangers with appropriate expressions of concern and sympathy. It is clear that Australians are reassured to know that Britain is feeling sympathetic and is fully aware of dangers this Commonwealth is facing.

Cordiality Undimmed

To avoid any possible misunderstanding, the writer hastens to add that cordiality toward American troops here is undiminished, in fact, if anything, it is increasing as civilians and the American forces establish firm friendships. Your correspondent, being in uniform, finds himself daily approached by complete strangers in the street. Those unfamiliar with a war correspondent's identifications and mistaking him for an American soldier extend dinner invitations in street cars. Others, knowing his status, ask him if he knows any boys who would enjoy the hospitality of a private home. All express cordial and friendly interest in American boys and constantly are asking what they can do to increase their comfort in Australia.

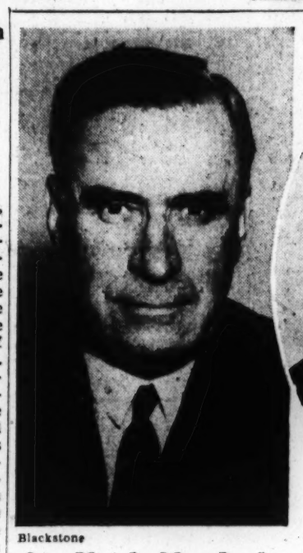
But in terms of the Australian's conscious world orientation, one notices almost a complete disappearance of suggestions, common when we first arrived, that Australia's future lay in the American rather than in the British orbit. When the Coral Sea battle heightened the sense of anxiety here, it was to Britain, not to America, that appeals for further aid were directed through Dr. Evatt's speeches in England. When Sir Keith Murdoch, leading Australian publisher, desired to express his concern that Gen. Douglas MacArthur's estimates of the forces necessary to assure Australia's security were not being taken sufficiently seriously in Washington it was to Britain that he cabled his feelings.

Part of Empire

Prime Minister John Curtin, in a recent talk, said he had no apologies for submissions he made to the United States on behalf of Australia, but continued to say: "The supreme purpose is the retention of Australia as an integral part of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Australia and New Zealand have a vital strategical place in the whole structure of the British Empire."

That is a far cry from the day when Mr. Curtin exchanged telegrams with Prime Minister Churchill over Richard G. Casey's appointment as British Minister of State in the Middle East, and when people in the street usually humorously, but sometimes seriously, called their country America's forty-ninth State.

People aren't talking that way any more. Today America is an honored and welcome ally, but Australia is British again in its emotions, because it realizes that its importance to America is as a base for military operations and nothing more, whereas its blood ties are with Britain. So now, when it is feeling uneasy again, the natural thing is for its thoughts to extend in the normal direction of Britain where its hopes lie for greater aid.



Blackstone

Sir Keith Murdoch:

The Chief Executive of the Melbourne Herald, in the following article, printed in his newspaper on May 18, appeals to Britain to intercede with Washington for more aid, thus illustrating the Dominion's emotional "return" to the Empire.

The British view of the Pacific war has been disastrously overconfident from the first. On the British side, four battalions of white men were expected to hold Hong Kong against the Japanese Army, Navy, and Air Force. In Malaya, two divisions, mostly Indians, with ships, but without aircraft support and with such partly trained reinforcements as could be rushed there, were expected to hold a vital front and a key naval base. In Burma there has not been more than two Indian divisions and one tank brigade in all the British fighting right up to the Indian border.

Overconfidence

On the American side, overconfidence has been disastrously large. President Roosevelt said in his April broadcast that there was good reason to believe that the Japanese southward advance had been checked. That statement was only symptomatic of the obstinacy that has often colored Washington thinking about the Western Pacific.

Australia has herself to blame for the grave effect of these policies on her own position. Now we must get it into the minds of the Washington authorities that airplanes and ships in much greater quantities are needed, and we must induce Churchill to press in Washington for a larger share for the British Empire of American production.

Under the Roosevelt-Churchill agreement, allotment within the British Empire appears to be in the hands of Whitehall.

We need airplanes and ships. Australia cannot do without the maximum army strength trained and equipped, but her first line of defense at the moment is the all-important one, and this consists of planes and ships.

Australian News & Information Bureau

John Curtin:

The Australian Prime Minister in an address before the Royal Empire Society in Sydney on May 18 makes it clear that Australia's relations with the United States have one supreme purpose—the retention of the Dominion as an integral part of the British Empire.

We are stronger than we were. The help we asked for has come and is still coming. We are not seeking to save this country at the price of losing any part of the common cause of the Allied Nations.

Criticism of the conduct of the war based on periodical balance sheets of what is happening here and has happened elsewhere is not a fair criterion of how the war is going. We must not save ourselves by throwing someone else to the wolves.

One Purpose

We must remember that every airplane sent to Russia is one that cannot come to Australia, and every one that comes here is one that cannot be sent to Russia. Whatever assistance we get and don't use we are misusing.

Let it be clearly and definitely understood that the relationship between Australia and the United States, between Australia and Canada and between Australia and New Zealand is covered by one supreme purpose—retaining Australia as an integral part of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Strategically Australia is vital to the whole structure of Empire in this war. We in the South are what the Motherland is in the North. The two together are complementary. When Japan struck she struck at the points she chose. Ships could not be sent from the Atlantic nor troops from Britain. With Malaya going and Russia asking for planes and other supplies Britain, however keenly she may have desired to do so, was incapable of sending help to Australia. Therefore, I do not make any apologies or recant a single word of the statements I have made to the United States in regard to the Pacific zone being of vital importance, not only to us but also for the safety of the United States.

Dr. Herbert V. Evatt:

Australia's Minister for External Affairs in the following speech, broadcast over the BBC from London on May 17, expresses the deep debt of gratitude which Australians feel for the mother country's efforts to save all members of the British Commonwealth of Nations from aggression.

In less than five months Japan has acquired a new Empire. Their forward bases are now at Singapore and beyond, not in Japan. A short time ago Singapore was our bastion as well as yours. Now it is Japan's. Japan's great power on the sea and in the air endangers the Allied cause everywhere.

In Australia we breathlessly followed the Battle of Britain. We knew our fight was being decided here. The debt we owe to you for what you did then can never be repaid.

Our admiration for what you have done, for what you have suffered, for what you are still suffering for freedom's sake, remains the same as in 1940. Yet much is changed in Australia since Japan struck her first terrible blow at Pearl Harbor in December.

Aid Urgent

Despite limited man power and equipment, Australia threw herself against Japan. Step by step Australia helped to fight the Japanese invasion of Malaya until the very last moment. . . .

Although the position has improved in the last few months, and we have received vital help from the United States—still, in the opinion of those on the spot certain aid is urgently required to defeat the enemy. Under the present war organization, Britain and the United States jointly control the flow of supplies to Australia and to every other theater of war. Only they, acting together, can allocate the aid we need. . . .

Only if that base is secured can we pass to the offensive against Japan. Australia does not suggest that other fronts should be neglected. Australians are still supporting all fronts with all practicable assistance. Australia does ask that the Pacific front shall be regarded as of first importance.

Associated Press

General MacArthur (Right) Pledges U. S. Aid at Australian Dinner

War in Pacific is seen bringing closer ties between all English-speaking peoples.

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, May 20—Faint but unmistakable outlines of new three-cornered relationship between Britain, the Dominions, and the United States are beginning to emerge from the present stage of the war, and particularly from the Pacific crisis.

Reactions here to Prime Minister John Curtin's speech in Sydney and to the broadcast by Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australia's special representative in London, shows a clear recognition of this fact.

The essence of this new relationship is not separation of the Dominions from Britain. It is on the contrary a closer drawing together of Britain and the Dominions, of the Dominions and the United States, and of the United States and Britain.

Mr. Curtin's categorical statement in his speech yesterday that "all Australian relationships have the supreme purpose of retaining Australia as an integral part of the British Commonwealth of Nations" has been welcomed here as putting an end to any lingering impression that the ties between Britain and the Dominions were coming loose under the strain of the Japanese menace. But it is nevertheless a significant fact that this reassurance was needed.

No Longer Exclusive

The truth is that there has been an undeniable change in the nature of these ties. The links between the Dominions and England are as strong as ever—perhaps stronger. But they are no longer exclusive.

The war and especially the war in the Pacific, with its immediate threat of Japanese invasion of Australia and the ultimate though admittedly more remote possibility of landings in New Zealand and Canada, has suddenly brought home the hitherto unacknowledged fact that a broader basis of unity even than the world-wide British Commonwealth is both inevitable and indispensable. This is the unity of all English-speaking peoples.

The difficulty in the past has been—and it is still a danger today—that neither in Britain nor in the Dominions, nor for that matter in the United States, has the situation been seen in its proper practical perspective. Thus there is a strong tendency even now to argue over whether Australia should or should not look primarily to the United States for aid rather than to Britain.

It is only beginning to be seen that the defense of Australia is equally vital to both, just as an independent unconquered England is essential to both Dominions and the United States, and a powerful, victorious America is absolutely requisite for the continued free existence of the Dominions as well as of Britain itself.

Facts of Geography

Obvious as these generalities may seem, they are only just beginning to be perceived here, or rather their implications for relationships between all English-speaking countries have only recently begun to be generally realized.

A start has now been made, however, as The Times, of London, in a leading article declares: "The facts of geography and the military situation have designated the United States as the ally from whom help could come most rapidly and most effectively to Australia.

"This naturally means that close relations of mutual friendship and understanding between the Commonwealth and the American Union are becoming even closer than they were.

"But this is true of every British country, and not least of Great Britain herself. It is part of the 'mixing up' process of the affairs of the British Empire and the United States which Mr. Churchill welcomed with his famous 'Let it roll.'"

Other press comments here are along the same line, although most of them fail to go quite so far.

England may still be regarded as the mother country by Australia, New Zealand, Canada and portions of South Africa. But diplomatic, political, military, and ultimately the economic relations between members of the British Commonwealth have got to be put on a broader foundation.

Associated Press Quotations — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1942 — Associated Press Quotations

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Friday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 400,000
Previous day's sales 376,780
1942 volume to date 41,339,463
1941 volume to date 49,896,329

Stock Market Is Generally Lower Today

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—A brisk rise in American Telephone on declaration of the company's regular quarterly dividend of $2.25 provided no stimulus for the stock market today and most other leaders lost a little ground.

Fractionally ahead from the start, Telephone quickly pushed up for a gain of 3 points or so after the dividend announcement in the early afternoon. On the basis of recent comment by company officials concerning prospective tax increases many in Wall Street looked for cut in the disbursement.

The market generally was disposed to follow the steels which were under pressure throughout. U. S. Steel, Bethlehem and Youngstown Sheet all registered new lows fora year or longer. Heaviness ruled also in most aircrafts, rails, rubbers and in numerous industrial manufacturing issues, with declines ranging from fractions about a point. An assortment of merchandising stocks, air transports and motors displayed fair resistance near the final hour.

Transactions were approximately 400,000 shares.

Bonds Decline

With the exception of a few resistant spots among rails and utilities, the bond market lost ground today.

Going into the final hour declines of fractions to around a point ruled among the major groups.

On the offside were Childs Co. 5s, Southern Railway 6½s, Texas Co. 3s, St. Paul 4¾s, Consolidated Edison 3½s, American Telephone 3s, Missouri-Kansas-Texas adjustment 5s, Northern Pacific 6s, Nickel Plate 5½s and Pittsburgh & West Virginia 4½s.

Exhibiting resistance to the lower trend were Portland General Electric 4½s, Atlantic Coast Line 4½s, St. Louis-San Francisco 4½s and Lehigh & New York 4s.

U. S. Governments were a little better in spots on the stock exchange but changes were small and the trend mixed over the counter.

A few South American loans held slightly ahead in the foreign department.

WPB May Limit Wholesale And Retail Stocks

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board is expected soon t olimit the stocks of goods which may be held by retailers and wholesalers.

Such a plan is definitely being considered by the board, informed persons said, in order to assure an equitable supply of consumer goods, despite wartime production curtailments, for all merchants and their customers.

The action would cover a consumer field as sweeping as the universal price ceiling which went into effect on all retail sales Monday; that is, virtually everything that Americans wear, use or eat.

Even broader implications were seen by some observers who believed that some such program would be a pre-requisite to any widespread rationing of consumer goods if need for such action should arise.

The contemplated edict would forbid storekeepers and wholesalers from building up inventories of merchandise greater than they held in some stipulated past period.

Although details were not divulged by officials, it was considered likely some provision would be made for swollen inventories already built up by many merchants in anticipation of a tightening supply situation.

The extent of such buying-ahead was reflected in official estimates that retail inventories early this year aggregated over $6,800,000,000, roughly $1,400,000,000 higher than at the same time last year.

Wheat Prices Rise In Late Trading

CHICAGO, May 20 (AP)—After fluctuating alternately above and below previous closing figures most of the session, wheat prices today developed an upward tendency in the final hour, registering gains of as much as a cent.

Buying was inspired partly by the fact that wheat prices were substantially below the 1942 loan rate. Most crop reports were favorable but harvest may get under way a little later than usual in the southwest because of the recent frequency of rains and cool weather. There were reports of fly damage and lodging because of rank growth in parts of Kansas, of greater than anticipated green bug damage in parts of Oklahoma and of delayed wheat seeding in the northwest.

N. E. Tel. & Tel. Dividend Is $1.50

By the Associated Press

A quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share payable June 30 to stock of record June 10 has been declared by the directors of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company, representing a reduction of 25 cents from the last dividend of $1.75.

President John J. Robnsion said that the smaller dividend was voted to provide for "unknown but expected heavy tax increases which will affect the company's earnings." If the increased taxation to finance the war program shortens the road to victory, the sacrifice will have been well worth-while," he commented.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott (1.60a)	1	37	37	37	M'y14
48¾	44¾	Acme Steel (4)	3	45	45	45	M'y13
7⅛	5½	Adams Exp .60g	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
20½	19	Adams-Mills (1)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	M'y15
11⅜	10	Addressog (1½e)	1	10½	10½	10½	
38¼	29½	Air Reduct (1a)	3	31⅝	31	31	M'y19
2⅝	1⅜	Alaska Juneau	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y18
5⅞	3½	Alleghany Corp	3	⅄	⅄	⅄	+ ⅄
6	3½	Alleg pf $30 ww	4	4¼	4½	4½	— ⅛
17	9½	Alleghany pr pf	1	10½	10½	10½	— ⅛
22¾	16⅜	Alleg Lud Stl 1½e	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'y19
5½	3⅜	Allen Indust (1)	1	4	4	4	— ⅜
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	2	123½	123	123½	+ ½
12½	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	1	11	11	11	— ⅜
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mills 1½e	3	13	12⅞	12⅞	M'y 1
6⅛	4	Allied Strs (.30e)	4	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	M'y19
81	65½	Allied Str pf (5)	1	66¼	66	66	M'y13
30½	22	Alls-Ch M (¼e)	14	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
18⅜	14⅜	Alpha P Cem 1½e	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'y18
1½	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'y14
18⅞	15⅜	Amal Lea pf 1⅛g	3	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Apr11
56	43	Amerada Pet (2)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	—1
23⅜	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	4	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅜
48¼	25¼	Am Airlines 1½g	48	31	29¾	31	+ ⅜
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch (¼e)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ¼
33	23	Am Br Shoe(1¼e)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ½
13⅛	11⅛	Am Cable & R	3	14⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
65¼	56⅜	Am Can (4)	8	62½	62	62	— ⅛
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	161	161	161	M'y15
33	21⅛	Am Car & Fdy	11	20⅜	20	20⅛	—1
73¾	60½	AmCar&Fpf1¾e	2	60	60	60	M'y16
20⅜	16⅛	Am Ch&Cable 1e	5	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
110	105½	Am Ch&C pf (5)	2	105½	105½	105½	Apr15
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	1	76	76	76	M'y15
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	2	4½	4½	4½	M'y 5
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	6	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
22¾	18¼	Am Crys Sug 1e	5	16	15½	15½	— ⅜
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	1	¾	¾	¾	M'y16
19¼	17	Am Europ (.40g)	1	31½	31½	31½	M'r28
⅝	⅜	Am Export L 1½e	1	17½	17½	17½	
24¾	16¼	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
28	18⅞	A F P $6 pf(.60k)	4	19½	19	19½	M'y19
2⅝	1⅛	A F P $7 pf(.70k)	1	23	23	23	
32	26	Am & F P 2 pf	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	M'y19
31½	21¼	Am-Haw SS ¾e	6	26¾	26¾	26¾	M'y18
35⅛	33½	Am Hide & Lea	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	M'y16
46½	36⅞	Am H & L pf (3)	2	34½	34½	34½	M'y14
1¾	1⅛	Am Home Pr 2.40	1	44	44	44	+ ½
29⅜	25	Am Ice	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
4	2¾	Am Ice pf	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	M'y18
6	6	Am Internat'l	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
10¼	6⅞	Am Inv Ill (.80)	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	M'y 9
89½	73	Am Locomotive	5	67½	65¾	65¾	— 1⅛
111½	91½	Am Loco pf 1¾k	3	70	70	70	— 2½
5¼	4	Am M&F .40e	2	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
23¾	16	Am M & Met	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
1⅜	⅞	Am Metal (1)	4	17	16½	16½	— ⅜
26¼	15½	Am Power & Lt	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
22	12½	APL $6 pf (1¾k)	4	19½	18½	18½	—1⅛
4⅞	3¾	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	2	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
12	9⅜	Am Rad & S .15e	27	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
8½	4¾	Am Roll Mill 1½e	5	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
7⅝	6¾	Am Saf R (¼e)	5	5⅜	5¼	5¼	M'y14
43	35½	Am Seating (1g)	1	7	7	7	M'y18
147	132½	Am Smelt (2)	4	37	37	37	— ¼
34¼	29	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	133	133	133	+ ½
20⅞	16½	Am Snuff (1.60e)	2	30	30	30	— ¼
12	9⅜	Am Stl Fdrs (1e)	6	17	16¾	16¾	— ¼
8¾	7½	Am Stores (1½e)	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	M'y18
21¾	15	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	M'y19
97½	78¾	Am Sugar (2e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'y15
21½	17¼	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	90	88	88	—2⅜
134¾	101¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	20	20	20	M'y19
49¾	33½	Am Tel & Tel(9)	44	115	112	115	+3½
50¾	34¾	Am Tob (1¾e)	4	38⅝	38½	38½	
143⅜	120	Am Tob B (1.25e)	21	39½	39	39	— ¼
5	3¾	Am Tob pf (5)	5	128½	128¼	128¼	— ¾
27	22	Am Type Fdrs	5	4¼	4	4	— ¼
116½	108¼	Am Viscose (1e)	23	24½	23¾	24½	+ ½
3¼	1⅞	Am Viscose pf(5)	2	109¾	109¾	109¾	
70¼	41¼	Am Water Wks	6	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅜	3¾	Am WW 1pf (6)	5	48¼	48½	47¾	— ½
76⅜	56	Am Woolen	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	M'y19
5⅞	3½	Am Wool pf(2k)	1	58	58	58	M'y18
50	43½	Am Zinc L & S	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	22⅞	Am Z pr pf 2⅓k	1	40½	40½	40½	M'y13
17	12⅝	Anaconda (1½e)	17	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
10	7⅞	Anchor H (.15e)	1	14	14	14	M'y19
1⅜	1	Ands Cop (1)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
35	27¾	A P W Paper	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
111⅛	108½	Arch-D-M (1½e)	1	30	30	30	M'y12
41⅜	29¾	Arm Del pf (7)	1	109¾	109¾	109¾	M'y19
67½	53¾	Armour Ill	2	23¾	23¾	23¾	
66	53	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	2	54½	53	53	M'y19
26¼	21	Armstrong C 1½e	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C (⅜e)	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
4	2⅜	Artloom (.77½g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y15
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Goods	2	3	3	3	M'y18
77½	62½	Assd DG 1pf (6)	2	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	+ ⅛
83	64	Assd DG 2pf5¼k	1	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	M'y18
25½	20	Associates In (2)	4	56½	55½	55½	—6¾
39	27½	Atch T&SF (2e)	1	25	25	25	— ½
70	60⅛	Atch T&SF pf 5	24	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—1⅛
26	20¼	Atl Coast L (1g)	4	65⅞	65¾	65¾	
34	19	Atl G&WI (3g)	9	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ½
45½	33	Atl G&WI pf 5g	1	17	17	17	—2
23½	14⅞	Atl Refin (.40e)	1	35	35	35	+ ½
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf (4)	3	147⅜	147⅜	147⅜	— ¾
7	6⅜	Atlas Corp (¼e)	2	100½	100	100	— ¾
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf (3)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
70	44	Atlas Powd (¾e)	1	47⅞	47½	47⅞	M'y 7
9½	6¼	Atlas Tack(.30g)	3	7	6¾	7	M'y18
2⅜	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1½	1½	1½	M'y19
4⅛	2⅞	Avia Corp (.10e)	38	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	3	Chi & E Ill A	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y19
2⅜	1⅜	Chi Great West	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
13½	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	3	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
5	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¾g)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'y16
17½	12¼	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	3	12⅝	12½	12⅝	M'y19
39¾	33	Chi Pn T cv pf 3	1	33¾	33⅝	33⅝	M'y15
52	50	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	50	50	50	M'y19
⅝	⅄	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'y14
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y19
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'y14
9⅜	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'y14
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
2¼	1⅜	Childs Co	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
57⅜	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (2e)	29	56½	55⅞	56½	+ ½
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	M'y18
2⅝	2⅛	City Stores	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'y18
34½	29½	Clark Eq 1½e	21	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	
29	22	Clev Gr Br(¾e)	4	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
44	32¼	Climax M (1.20a)	3	33½	33	33	— ⅛
36½	25⅜	Cluett Peab ¾e	9	28¼	27⅞	28¼	+ ⅛
79½	56½	Coca Cola (1½e)	8	67	66¾	67	+1
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60½	60½	60½	M'y19
13½	11⅛	Colgate-P (⅛)	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	M'y19
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf (4¼)	3	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	M'y 4
14¼	10⅝	Collins & A	4	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅜
18⅛	13¾	Col Fuel & I (1a)	1	14½	14½	14½	M'y16
13⅝	8½	Colum Br A .60e	12	11⅛	10½	11⅛	+ ⅜
13½	8¾	Colum Br B .30e	7	11⅛	10½	11⅛	+ ⅜
13¼	11⅛	Col G & E (.10g)	6	12¼	11⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
54	32¼	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	35½	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
6¾	5⅛	Columbia Pict	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
27	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	M'y15
72	51	Colum Carb 2e	1	63½	63½	63½	M'y15
18⅞	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	10	19⅜	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
100	91⅛	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	91½	91½	91½	M'y19
25	20¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	4	25⅜	25	25⅜	— ⅛
103½	100¼	Com T cv pf(4¼)	5	100½	100½	100½	M'y19
9¾	7¼	Comi Solv (.55g)	6	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
⅄	⅄	Com'th & South	36	⅄	⅄	⅄	
44½	24½	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	28	27¾	27¾	— ¾
23¾	17⅜	Com Edis (1.80)	18	19½	18¾	19⅛	+ ⅛
39⅜	2	Conde Nast .40e	1	2	2	2	M'y12
16½	12½	Congoleum-N (1)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
21½	15⅛	Consol Airc (1e)	15	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
11¾	9⅞	Consol Cig (1½g)	12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	M'y18
7⅜	4⅛	Cons Cop (.10e)	6	4½	4½	4½	
13⅛	11⅜	Cons Ed (1.60)	35	12⅛	12¼	12¼	— ⅜
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	1	87	87	87	+ ½
⅝	⅜	Cons Film Ind	6	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'y 7
9	7	Cons Film pf ¾k	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	M'y19
2⅛	1⅛	Cons Laundries	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
6⅛	4⅝	Consol Oil (⅝)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
5¾	4⅜	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
31	22	Consol'n Coal	1	23½	23½	23½	
96¼	82	Consol'n Coal pf	1	25	25	25	M'y19
13½	12	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	M'y18
3¼	2¼	Container (½e)	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
103½	75½	Cont Baking	2	2	2	2	
27¼	21¼	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	— ⅛
8¼	7¼	Cont Can (2½e)	12	23¼	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅛
42	30¾	Cont Diam F (1)	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
39¾	29¾	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅛
24	17	Cont Motors .10e	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	
19⅞	15½	Cont Oil Del 1e	9	19⅜	19	19	— ⅜
12½	8⅜	Cont Steel (1¼e)	9	16	16	16	M'y12
51½	45	Cop'weld S (.80)	2	9	9	9	+ ⅜
55¾	42¼	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	46	46½	46½	— ⅛
33⅜	29⅜	Corn Prods (3)	8	46⅜	45¾	46⅛	— ⅛
14	10⅜	Coty Inc (.15e)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	M'y15
14⅞	12½	Coty Internat'l	3	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅜
8	5¾	Crane Co (1g)	2	13⅜	13½	13½	M'y13
19½	16	Cr of Wheat 1.60	3	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅜
41	32	Crosley (.30g)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	M'y18
11⅞	10	Crown C&S 1⅓e	4	15½	15⅜	15½	— ⅛
26	26⅜	Crown C pf (2¼)	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	M'y 7
79¼	67	Crown Zel (1½e)	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
9	5½	Crucible St (1g)	19	25⅜	23¾	24⅜	—2¼
83	74½	Crucible pf (5)	1	67	67	67	—1
44	32¾	Cuban-Am Sug	15	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ¼
14¾	9¼	Cuban-AS pf 5½	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	M'y15
15½	13	Cudahy Pack	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'y19
7⅜	7	Cuneo Pr (1½)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	M'y19
18¾	12½	Curtis Publish	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	
9⅛	6½	Curtis pr pf 1.10k	5	14	14	14	— ¼
25⅞	19¾	Curtiss-W (1g)	102	6½	6⅜	6	— ⅛
17¾	13	Curtiss-Wr A 2e	16	19¾	19½	19⅜	— ⅛
		Cutler-H (.35e)	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛

D

3¾	2⅞	Davega S (.70g)	1	3	3	3	Apr27
16⅛	15½	Davega S pf(1¼)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	M'y 6
11⅝	8¾	Davison C (.60g)	4	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
8½	4⅞	Decca Rec (.60a)	5	6⅜	6	6¼	+ ¼
24½	18½	Deere & Co (2g)	14	20¾	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
29	25¼	Deere pf (1.40)	3	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	M'y18
11⅞	9¾	Deisel W-G (1½)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	M'y 7
10⅜	7	Del & Hudson	2	7¾	7½	7½	
4⅞	3	Del Lack & West	5	3	3	3	
18⅜	14⅜	Den&Rio G W pf	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Apr13
27¼	18	Detroit Ed (1.70e)	31	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
38⅜	33¼	Diam Match ¾e	2	19½	19½	19½	M'y18
9⅜	8½	Diam Mat pf 1½	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	M'y14
18	16½	Diam T Mot (1)	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	M'y14
79½	70	Dist C-Sea h2.22	1	17	17	17	
9	8	Dist C-Sea pf (3)	1	79	79	79	M'y15
21	16⅜	Dixie-Vortex ¼e	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	M'y18
8	8	Doehler D (1e)	1	19½	19½	19½	M'y19
70½	52	Dome Min 1.30e	7	9	9	9	— ⅛
124¼	95	Douglas Air (5g)	1	51½	51½	51½	— ½
15⅛	13½	Dow Chem (3)	5	97½	96¾	96¾	M'y19
4¼	2¾	Dresser Mfg 1½g	1	14	14	14	M'y19
		Dunhill Int	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
9½	8	Duplan (.40e)	2	8½	8½	8½	M'y14
144	103	du Pont 2¼e	26	106	102¾	105	+2
126½	120	du Pont pf (4½)	2	122	122	122	M'y19

E

27½	16¾	East Air Lines	12	21	20⅞	21	
3⅜	2¼	East Roll Mill	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	M'y14
141	108	Eastman (6a)	6	118½	117¾	118½	
31½	26	Eaton Mfg (3)	1	26½	26½	26½	M'y19
15	13	Edis Bros (1.20)	2	13	13	13	M'y19
⅞	⅝	El&Mus Ind .06e	5	⅞	⅞	⅞	M'y18
26½	20⅝	El Auto-Lite ¾e	4	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ⅜
13⅜	10¾	Elec Boat ½e	1	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
13⅜	3	El Power & Lt	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
32¾	15	El P&L $6pf .60k	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	M'y19
35¼	17¼	El P&L $7pf .70k	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	M'y19
32⅝	29	El Storage Bat 2	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅜
26⅜	19¼	El Paso N G 2.40	1	20	20	20	M'y18
49	9¾	Endi-John (3)	1	40½	40½	40½	M'y15
56	40	Eng Pub Service	2	1½	1½	1½	
73	46⅛	Eng PS $5 pf (5)	1	46	46	46	M'y 2
⅞	⅝	Eng PS5½pf(5½)	4	50	48	50	M'y 5
19½	16	Equit Off Bldg	1	⅄	⅄	⅄	M'y18
27	24	Erie RR	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	M'y19
72	51	Erie RR ct	18	5	4¾	5⅛	M'y19
18⅞	16⅛	Erie RR pf A(5)	*1	36½	36½	36½	— ¾
100	91⅛	Eureka V Clean	1	2	2	2	M'y15
25	20¼	Evans Products	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'y19
103½	100¼	Ex-Cello (.65e)	2	20	20	20	— ⅛
9¾	7¼	Exchange Buffet	2	½	½	½	— ⅛

F

37½	27⅞	Fairb Morse (2a)	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	— ¾
29⅜	20¼	Fajardo Sug (2)	3	20	20	20	— ¼
8¼	6⅛	Fed Lt & T (1)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
24½	20	Fed Ming & S 1e	1	21	21	21	— ¼
10½	8	Fed Mogul (1¼e)	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	M'y15
41¼	33⅜	Fed Mot Tr(.10e)	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
18⅛	11⅞	Fed D Str (1.40)	1	13	13	13	
87	77	Fed D Str pf 4½	1	78	78	78	M'y15
41¾	29⅜	Fid P Fire 1.60a	3	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	— ⅛
16⅜	13⅜	Firestone (1½e)	5	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
92	87½	Fire T&R pf (6)	1	90	90	90	+1
39½	29¾	First Nat Str 2½	1	32	32	32	
11⅞	9¼	Flintkote (1)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
96½	86	Flintkote pf 4½	1	86	86	86	M'y14
20	15	Florence St ½e	1	17	17	17	M'y18
21¾	18	Florsheim A (2)	1	18	18	18	Apr21
5⅛	3¼	Follansbee Steel	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
9½	9½	Food Fair St (1)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	M'y15
32½	27⅝	Food Mach(1.40)	2	28½	28½	28½	M'y19
12⅞	9¼	Foster Wheeler	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
38¾	27	Freeport S (2)	1	6½	6½	6½	M'y19
19	15½	Fruehauf (1.40)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	M'y 6

G

2⅜	1⅜	Gabriel Co A	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'y19
2⅜	1⅜	Gair (Robt)(¼g)	1	1¾

Commerce and Finance

Normal Income Tax Boost Approved—Surtax Rates Rise Seen

Business and Industry

RFC May Pay $320,000,000 As Subsidies

WASHINGTON (AP) — Congress has learned that the Reconstruction Finance Corporation expects to lose $320,000,000 by purchasing certain strategic materials and making them available for war production at prices designed to prevent inflation.

This estimate of the cost of assembling partly fabricated materials, scrap and certain metals necessary for the war program while at the same time preventing a price rise was given to the Senate Banking Committee by Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce. The committee made public his testimony which was given in a closed session.

Mr. Jones asked for legislation which would give the RFC broad powers to buy or sell commodities and make subsidy payments in order to hold down prices and maintain production in businesses where the war had caused an unusual rise in costs.

Measure Approved

The committee approved the measure last week as part of a bill to increase RFC borrowing power by $5,000,000,000, but withheld a report to the Senate pending a revision to exclude farm products from the commodities which the RFC might buy and sell. The provision would expressly authorize sales at a loss.

Although Mr. Jones said he did not like use of the word "subsidy" in connection with the proposed payments to meet increased costs he acknowledged that the effect was a subsidy.

Objective of the program, he told the committee, was to avoid inflation and keep prices down to ceiling levels, even though special factors such as transportation, taxes or other considerations might rise too high to permit private business to realize a profit without going over the ceilings.

"We are buying metals from time to time," he said, "and we could buy copper, let us say, at 17 cents a pound and sell it at 12 cents a pound. Now, instead of doing that we are paying the producer 5 cents a pound. That avoids a lot of duplicate bookkeeping and other work.

"We are having to ship coal to New England by rail instead or by water due to sinkings and lack of ships and barges. The price of coal must be increased to absorb the extra cost of freight unless some provision is made to cover these extraordinary costs, and that is just what would be taken care of.

Loss on Sugar

"In buying scrap and partly fabricated metals and other things, particlularly imported articles, we are purchasing them at a higher price than the selling price and will have to take a loss on them."

Mr. Jones said that the RFC would probably take a loss of $40,000,000 or $50,000,000 on the transportation of sugar because ceiling prices were made on the basis of normal sugar conditions, and that sales of molasses for alcohol at 50 cents a gallon would cost the agency $20,000,000 or $25,000,000.

"It is the President's view," Mr. Jones told the committee, "that it would be a good deal better for us to lost a little money in the form of what is in effect a subsidy than raise the price of various articles to cover extraordinary costs.

"The President thinks we should try and keep this fixed price level as long as we can."

Mr. Jones named oil as one of the commodities which might ultimately be subsidized because of increased transportation costs by rail brought about by tanker losses.

Business Loans Up $20,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — Business loans of banks turned upward last week after a seven-week downward slide.

The Federal Reserve Board said that commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks in 101 leading cities increased $20,000,000 to a total of $6,669,000,000 in the week ended May 13.

These loans had been climbing with few interruptions ever since the beginning of the defense boom, but the recent decline was believed due to repayment of some finance company paper and refunding of bank loans by security issues.

Lead Output Highest Since January of 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of refined lead from domestic sources in April reached the highest levels since January, 1941, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported.

Refinery output totaled 52,049 tons against 50,919 in March. At the same time refinery production from secondary and foreign sources in April dropped 2,108 tons to a total of 6,901 tons.

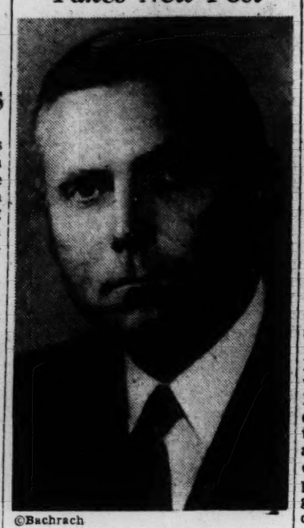
Stocks of refined lead held by United States refineries increased 4,214 tons in April to a total of 31,374 tons compared with 27,160 at the end of March.

Domestic shipments of refined metal in April were 54,726 tons against 57,590 in March.

Associated Dry Goods Corp

RICHMOND, Va. (AP)—Stockholders of Associated Dry Goods Corp. approved a new by-law providing for indemnification of directors and officers for expense reasonably incurred in connection with suits or other actions to which they may be parties by reason of their office.

Takes New Post



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William D. Ireland

Elected President of Worcester County Trust Co., Worcester, Mass., succeeding George A. White, who has become President of State Mutual Life Assurance Co. Mr. Ireland, who has been vice-president of National Rockland Bank, Boston, since 1933, was a Major in the first World War and was decorated by the French with the Croix de Guerre. The Worcester County Trust Company is the largest commercial bank in Massachusetts outside Boston.

WPB Liberalizes Restrictions On Farm Machinery

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Production Board has liberalized its restrictions on export to 63 foreign countries of farm machinery to permit manufacturers to ship to each country 112 per cent of the total amount of equipment, attachments and parts sent to that country in 1940.

Previously, production was restricted to 80 per cent of each type of machinery exported in 1940, and 150 per cent of the attachments and repair parts.

WPB explained that producers now could use greater discretion in determining the types of equipment to be exported, splitting up their products as they deem advisable so long as they do not exceed the 112 per cent overall allowance.

The only country not affected by the change is Canada. WPB officials said the Canadian Government has set up a "unit control" system similar to the old United States plan, and a change by this country to the tonnage control system in Canada's case would "result in confusion."

The list of 63 countries covered by the new ruling includes United States territories and possessions and all Latin American countries.

Texas Oil Operators Start Heavy Run

AUSTIN, Texas (AP) — Despite Federal Petroleum Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes' criticism it was "a serious blow to the war program," Texas oil operators have begun the longest and heaviest production run since January.

Barring Federal intervention, some 99,000 wells in the State, by order of the Texas Railroad Commission, State oil production regulatory agency, will be allowed to flow more than 1,400,000 barrels daily for the remainder of May.

In Washington, Mr. Ickes, who has recommended only 960,000 barrels a day oil production in Texas, asserted that the State agency was making a mistake in allowing the higher volume.

Commissioner Jerry Sadler, who with Commissioner Olin Culberson signed the order, declared:

"I signed the order in question because I wanted to see all war contracts filled, and if someone shows me that I made a mistake, I shall be glad to correct it."

Woolworth & Co. Analyzed By Schirmer, Atherton

An analysis of the effects of proposed tax increases, priorities and price freezing on the F. W. Woolworth Co. has been released by Schirmer, Atherton & Co., members of the New York and Boston Stock Exchange.

Pointing out that Woolworth stock recently declined to the lowest figure at which it has sold since the 2½ for 1 split in 1929, the firm notes that at the present annual dividend rate of $1.60 a share current return is now about 7 per cent. Estimates are given of probable coverage for the present dividend on the basis of applying either the Treasury or the House Ways and Means Committee tax proposals to 1941 results.

Regarding priorities, the firm observes that: "The company has shown amazing ability to obtain substitutions of articles made of other than 'scarce' or restricted materials, and the loss of merchandisable articles due to priority restrictions has thus far not proved very serious."

As to the effect of price freezing, the analysis points out that "if prices are not "rolled back" to include wholesale or manufacturers' prices so that some of the loss is absorbed by the latter, Woolworth's retail and wholesale differential would be diminished. It is anticipated, however, that adjustments will extend down the line as when prices were fixed in Canada."

The analysis includes a summary of earnings of the company during the last 13 years.

American Business Taking Stand Against Attacks

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — An incidental by-product of the current Washington attack on American business for "holding hands with Hitler" appears to be a revival of efforts on the part of business to modernize some of its neolithic publicity methods. This was shown by the full-page advertisement "This Is the Story of Carboloy" run in over one hundred newspapers in answer to Anti-Trust charges made recently in the Senate Caucus Room; by the belated speed with which Standard Oil Company of New Jersey answered the charges of its alleged suppression of synthetic acetylene, and by the prompt and effective answers made by several small corporations, including particularly Rohm & Haas (Plexiglas) and Remington Arms (tetracene) to charges that they had been used by Hitler to stultify the American arms program.

Practically the only "natural" public relations man developed by American business in recent years was Wendell Willkie during his years as president of Commonwealth & Southern while struggling with the Tennessee Valley Authority. Among other things Willkie learned the knack of "hanging a shirt-tail" on a statement from TVA or SEC about his corporation. This consists in answering the statement—and getting the answer to the press—so fast that it appears in print at the tail of the original statement.

Trial by Newspaper

Willkie once complained—for the benefit of the press—that SEC officials by timing their statements after office hours or in the early evenings had pinned him to his telephone where he had to be to reply to the reporters' inquiry for his answer, to the point where he was no longer able to take his wife out for the evening. On one occasion during Congressional hearings Willkie was maneuvered into the position of testifying the day before Thanskgiving, which would have put his testimony on the front pages on one of the days of the year when it would be least likely to be read, but he wiggled himself off this hook and testified later when his testimony got more newspaper play.

This knowledge of how to conduct "trial by newspaper," however, appears to be very little understood by American business, with unfortunate consequences, the charges against it usually appearing one day on the front pages and the answer appearing several days later on the inside pages, if at all. In fact it appears to be better understood by little business than by big business, to judge by the speed with which several little firms made answer to the charges preferred against them by the Anti-Trust before the Bone Patent Committee.

Most sensational of these retorts courteous was that given by Mr. William Dzuz to charges made personally by Thurman Arnold that the Dzuz patent on a clamp for holding airplane parts together was holding up the arms program.

Mr. Arnold said or clearly implied that shortages of the Dzuz gadget were seriously retarding the airplane-building program and had held scores of Flying Fortresses on the ground; that the Dzuz patent was a design patent and should never have been granted; that there was no substitute for the Dzuz clamp; that the bottleneck was purely a result of the patent laws; and that for these reasons certain implications of the case were "sensational."

Anti-Trust Technique

These charges made the front pages. They were also, incidentally, the only charges made in the hearing of actual patent obstruction to the war program since Pearl Harbor.

Mr. Dzuz and his lawyer replied: (1) that a day or two before Mr. Arnold's testimony and unaware it was to be presented, Mr. Dzuz had given the major complainant against him cited by Mr. Arnold, a royalty-free license to produce his gadget for the duration and was preparing to give a similar license to the only other manufacturer who asked for one; (2) that the Dzuz patent was not a design patent but a mechanical patent; (3) that there were two substitutes for the Dzuz gadget, each considered just as good by the Army, which had in fact refused to approve the amortization privilege for an expansion of the Dzuz plant on the ground that "there was no shortage of such facilities"; and (4) that the shortages, which had appeared only since Pearl Harbor and despite a 26-fold increase in Dzuz output over 1939, were due not to patent restrictions but to Dzuz' inability to get priorities on machines and raw materials to make his gadget. These answers, however, given nine days later, only made the inside pages.

The superior publicity techniques of Anti-Trust are obvious. As a simple instance, the set statements of its agents to the Committee are mimeographed and left in abundance about the tables at the hearing for the working press to pick up and quote. On the other hand this correspondent, looking for the other side of the story, was unable for ten days to get a copy of the answers of one of the biggest corporations cited. A copy had, however, been sent to this correspondent's predecessor as Wall Street correspondent, who has not filled that role since 1935. After considerable effort this correspondent finally got in to see the New York public relations head of this corporation, to be greeted first with the question whether he represented the "business" end of the paper or the editorial end. During the ensuing conversation references to lengthy and unfavorable reports about this particular corporation in two newspapers received the answer, "I did not see them." This corporation has now changed its public relations policy and put a new man in charge.

Ineptness

One principal reason why corporate public relations are so inept is that they are so often in charge of corporations lawyers, some even without trial experience. Since trial by newspaper follows the principles of showmanship rather than law, legal background is hampering rather than helpful. With better judgment, corporation heads would choose their publicity men out of the show business, with ex-newspaper-men as second choice.

The importance of business learning to be headline- and news-conscious is indicated in reverse by the vigorous reaction of Anti-Trust and the Patent Committee Senators to recent instances. Vast sarcasm has already been spread on the record about General Electric's Carboloy advertisement, and Jersey's quick response to the charge of having suppressed synthetic acetylene know-how was followed by strenuous and mock-ironical comments about its not "daring" to make reply under oath and its loose practice of arguing cases in the newspapers.

One of the interesting sidelights on the matter is the development of what appears to be an Anti-Trust claque in the left-wing press. The favorite fiction of the public relations offices of some of the best known American corporations in New York is a well-known left-wing daily, which periodically attacks these corporations but has not yet come round to check its facts or hear their side of the story. It appears from internal evidence that the material of these attacks comes by pipe line out of Anti-Trust, for it contains intimate details from these corporations' files which were not obtained from the corporations themselves, and therefore could only have been obtained from Anti-Trust, which got them by subpoena for trial purposes.

Ladylike Defense

The decorous, not to say ladylike, way in which attacked corporations generally see fit to conduct their Maginot-line type of defense is indicated by another oddity of the situation. Many of them have been violently attacked before the Bone Committee, particularly by Senator La Follette, for allegedly not going full-out for defense between September, 1939, and Pearl Harbor. However, none have seen fit to reply by attacking the Senator's own records. That of Mr. Bone is so-so. He voted for the Selective Service Act but against lease-lend, and against extension of the Committee, has constituted Follette, who though not a member of the Committee has constituted himself a one-man Greek chorus of lament for every Anti-Trust charge, voted a perfect isolationist score from beginning to end.

Perhaps the chief weakness in business' reply to the whole thing has been its negative nature, particularly in respect to proposed changes in the patent law under S.2303 and S.2491, which the Committee is supposed to be considering. One major and nationally known organization of manufacturers which has interested itself in the matter has been particularly guilty on this score. It objects to the proposals. But it has no counter-proposals. Its motto appears to be "let good enough alone." But the patent law is not good enough, as the patent bar knows. Its shortcomings cry to heaven for reform. This nationally known business organization, however, though afraid to come forward in the modern fashion with snide remarks about the motives of its opponents, is nevertheless brave enough to put itself in a hopeless position of mere obstruction to what its opponents clamor for. Its public relations have yet to be modernized out of their torpor.

Norfolk & Western Election

ROANOKE, Va. (AP)—Three directors of the Norfolk & Western Railway were re-elected for a term of three years at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the railway here today. These were: C. D. Young, Philadelphia; E. R. Johnson, Roanoke, and George H. Pabst, Jr., Philadelphia.

Normal Tax Of 6 P. C. On Income Urged

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee put the finishing touches today on new individual income tax rates increasing the normal levy from 4 to 6 per cent and graduating surtaxes steeply upward.

Chairman Doughton (D-North Carolina) announced that the committee had agreed both to increase the normal tax rate and to strive for an additional $2,750,000,000 in revenue, but he declined to disclose what the surtax rates might be.

To Jump Surtax

Members indicated that the present 6 per cent surtax on the first $2,000 of net income probably would be jumped to 11 or 12 per cent, and that the maximum would be 80 or 85 per cent.

On the 12 per cent basis, a married couple with two children and a $3,000 net income who now pay $58 would have to pay $162 next year. A single man with the same salary, who now has a tax bill of $221 would be faced with a tax of about $437 next year, depending on the second surtax bracket level.

Present law calls for a 4 per cent normal tax and surtaxes starting at 6 per cent on the first $2,000 of net income. The Treasury had recommended breaking that $2,000 into four equal parts and imposing rates of 12, 15, 18 and 20 per cent, respectively.

The committee has followed recommendations of its own staff of experts more closely than those of the Treasury in corporation tax rates and in raising the normal individual rates. Members said they probably would do the same in surtax rates.

Colin F. Stam, head of the joint committee on internal revenue taxation, had recommended not only the 4 to 6 per cent increase in the normal rate but surtaxes starting at 11 per cent on the first $2,000 of net income.

Mr. Doughton said yesterday, however, he had asked for new tables based on "a little higher" rates.

Salary Deductions

It was learned that the committee probably would decide also today the question of giving Secretary Morgenthau discretionary authority to collect up to 10 per cent of a person's taxable income in advance through salary deductions.

Mr. Morgenthau told the committee publicly that such a scheme probably would help retard inflation and members agreed, arguing, too, that it would help those persons whose taxes might be doubled or trebled. They said that it would amount to monthly or weekly installment payments of the big tax bill that otherwise would have to be met in quarterly installments beginning next March 15.

Power Production Well Above 1941

NEW YORK (AP)—Power production declined contraseasonally during the week ended May 16, the Edison Electric Institute report showed, although output was at the relatively high rate of 3,356,921,000 killowatt hours compared with a revised total of 3,365,208,000 the previous week.

In the comparable week a year ago energy distributed amounted to 3,011,345,000 kilowatt hours.

Regional increases from 1941 were topped by the Pacific Coast's rise of 19.6 per cent and the Southern States' 16.7 per cent. New England showed a gain of 8.7 per cent, Mid-Atlantic 8.4 per cent, Central Industrial 9.3 per cent, West Central 8.2 per cent and Rocky Mountain 2.5 per cent.

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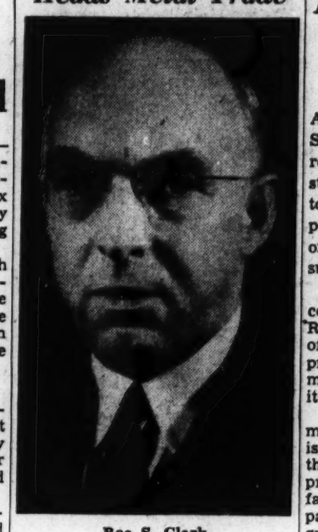

Roe S. Clark

Elected President of the National Metal Trades Association at the organization's 44th annual convention being held in New York City. Mr. Clark is vice-president and treasurer of Package Machinery Co., Springfield, Mass. He is also President of the Western Massachusetts Employers' Association and director of the National Association of Manufacturers.

WPB Restricts Machinery Sales

WASHINGTON (AP) — The War Production Board has prohibited manufacturers of dairy, coffee grinding, and food slicing and grinding machinery from filling any orders not bearing WPB approval.

Approved orders include those of the Army and Navy, certain other Government agencies, the United Nations, lend-lease, and orders bearing military priority ratings.

Administration Forces Expect To Win Farm Measure Vote

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—Administration forces in the Senate, confident of victory by reason of a split among farm state senators, pressed for a vote today on legislation that would permit the Government to dispose of some surplus grain stocks at sub-parity prices.

"I can see no prospect of a compromise," Senator Richard Russell (D) of Georgia, in charge of the annual agricultural appropriation bill, told reporters. "The matter will have to go to a vote as it stands."

The Senate Appropriations Committee, for which Senator Russell is spokesman, has recommended that a House provision intended to prevent sales of Government-held farm commodities at prices below parity be modified to allow sale of grain for livestock feed or for the manufacture of industrial alcohol.

Amendment Provision

An amendment by Senator Russell would require that any such sales be made at prices not less than 85 per cent of the parity price of corn, or approximately 83 cents a bushel. Wheat sales would be limited to 125,000,000 bushels.

Although several members denied that their differences constituted a fight within the so-called farm bloc or even that there was such a thing as a farm bloc, debate among usually united farm-state senators raged heatedly for five hours yesterday.

Members from corn producing states contended that the proposed amendment would penalize their constituents to benefit other crops and would undermine the campaign that agricultural-minded Senators have persistently waged for parity prices—roughly the level which prevailed prior to the last war.

Although Senators John Bankhead (D) of Alabama and Russell led the fight for the committee amendment, another cotton state Senator—Chairman Ellison Smith (D) of South Carolina, of the agriculture committee—sided with Senators Guy Gillette (D) of Iowa, Scott Lucas (D) of Illinois, Wayland Brooks (R) of Illinois, Willis (R) of Indiana, and other members from the corn belt.

Senator Smith told his farm colleagues that if they wanted to "turn around and run like a bunch of whipped curs" by voting for the amendment, they might do so but he wasn't ready to go along.

"Pass this amendment and you've given away all you've stood for all the years," he declared, adding that once corn prices went down, the price of wheat, cotton, beef and dairy products would follow.

The corn state Senators contended that by permitting sales of wheat below parity, corn prices would be depressed.

Gillette Speaks

Senators Russell, Bankhead and minority leader Charles McNary of Oregon contended on the other hand that the amendment would provide a floor for corn prices which did not now exist, and that only about 5 per cent of all the nation's corn stocks were in the hands of the Government and thus subject to sale under the terms of the proposal.

"You want to beat down the corn farmers' income," Senator Gillette declared, observing that under the proposal "you can't sell cotton or rice or tobacco below parity but you can sell corn and wheat."

When Senator Russell countered that corn farmers could obtain "parity payments" from the Treasury under existing law Senator Gillette asserted that "corn and wheat farmers don't want to be on the dole."

While the appropriations bill held the center of attention, the Senate Banking Committee met again to consider an amendment to a Reconstruction Finance Corp. bill that would remove objections of farm senators.

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C. & S. May Make Appeal On SEC Order

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The Commonwealth & Southern Corporation stated in its annual report that unless the Securities and Exchange Commission was willing to let the utility retain its southern properties under common ownership, it would fight the "death sentence" provisions of the Holding Company Act in court. A court test seems likely since last week the SEC refused the company's petition for a rehearing on an order to reduce the capitalization to an all-common basis, declaring that it was against the public interest.

NEW YORK (AP) — Justin R. Whiting, president, said in the annual report to stockholders that operating subsidiaries of the Commonwealth & Southern Corp. performed a vital service to the nation in 1941 by expanding and utilizing their every power resource to the limit.

About $43,700,000 was spent on additions and improvements to properties of which $38,600,000 was for electric facilities, he said. A record electric output of 10,800,000,000 kilowatt hours was thus achieved.

Mr. Whiting said this production of the 10 subsidiaries of the system was equal to about one quarter of all the electric power produced in Japan in that year.

Gas output, much of which was used in industrial establishments making tanks, planes and ships, totaled 20,000,000,000 cubic feet in the year. The transportation services of the system handled 192,000,000 revenue passengers.

In 1941, Mr. Whiting said, subsidiaries added 260,000 kilowatts of steam-electric generating capacity and are building an additional 410,000 kilowatts, the largest amount under way at any one time in the company's history.

As previously reported, the parent company earned $7,149,989, equal to $4.77 a share on the preferred stock, against $7,377,073, or $4.92 a preferred share, in 1940.

Mr. Whiting said the company's consolidated gross income in 1941 showed the widest gains over the preceding year ever recorded, but the tax bill rose out of proportion to the increase in earnings. He warned that any further increase in the tax burden would reduce the company's income still further.

Insurance Premium As Deduction From Income Tax Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 19—To prevent a breakdown of the American tradition of individually providing for one's dependents, the Treasury Department should permit a limited deduction, before income taxes, for payment of life insurance premiums, in the opinion of Roswell Magill, formerly Under-Secretary of the Treasury.

Holding that a deduction for life insurance premiums was almost as justifiable today as deductions allowed for charitable contributions, Mr. Magill, now professor of law at Columbia University, warned that a "middle-class" individual today had little left for insurance after payment of living costs and income taxes.

"Because of existing tax schedules, however industriously he saves, he cannot build up much of a competence for his dependents," Mr. Magill told the New York Chapter of the American Society of Chartered Life Underwriters May 15. "Life insurance is almost the only way he can now assure protection of his family. Hence, unless something is done to enable him to carry adequate life insurance protection, the American tradition of individual provision for one's dependents may be broken down, with great loss to the country as a whole."

Australia to Issue £35,000,000 Loan

CANBERA, Australia, May 20 (AP)—A £35,000,000 war loan will be issued by the Australian Government at the end of next month, a Government spokesman announced today.

(The official exchange rate of the Australian pound is $3.228.)

N. E. Power Association Net Drops for Quarter

Irwin L. Moore, President of the New England Power Association, said that it was "now evident that improvement in revenues from electric sales to domestic and commercial customers will be retarded because of wartime savings, blackout precautions and elimination or dimming of electric signs, store lighting and the like."

He reported a consolidated net income of $997,101 for the first quarter of the year, as compared with $1,306,228 in the corresponding period of 1941.

Mr. Moore added that between the two quarters a gain in consolidated gross earnings was more than offset by increased operating costs and purchased power and increased provisions for federal taxes.

Exchange Board to Meet

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Thirty members of the Board of Governors of the Association of Stock Exchange Firms will gather here June 15-16 for a regional conference, it was announced. Among the speakers scheduled for the two-day session are Emil Schram, President of the New York Stock Exchange; Ganson Purcell, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission; and James F. Burns, Jr., president of the association.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	3s 48-46	107.4	107.4	107.4
2	3s 50-46 Mch	101.4	101.4	101.4
1	3s 55-51 Dec	100.8	100.8	100.8
2	2½s 72-67	100.31	100.31	100.31

New York City Bonds

11	3s 80	102	101⅞	102

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
6	Ala Power 3½s 73	105	105	105
1	Alb F Wrap 6s 48	60	60	60
14	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107½	107½	107½
29	Am & For P 5s 2030	66¼	66	66
9	Am I G Chem 5½s 49	102¾	102¾	102¾
1	Am Int 5½s 49	107	107	107
1	Am T & T 3¼s 66	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
18	Am T & T 2½s 81	107	107	107
4	Ang C Nitra deb 67	40½	40¼	40½
8	Ann Arbor 4s 95	67½	67½	67½
1	Arm Del 4s 57	105½	105¼	105¼
3	Arm Del 4s 58	106	105⅝	105¾
16	AC Line 1st 4s 52	108⅜	108	108½
9	AC Line cit 4s 52	80½	80½	80½
53	AC Line 4½s 64	67⅜	67½	67¾
18	AC Line 5s 48	63¼	62½	62½
5	B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	99	98½	99
41	B&O 95 st A	59¾	59¼	59¾
38	BO 58 st C	38	37	37
23	BO 2000 st D	32¾	32	32
18	B&O 96 st P	38	37	37
29	B&O cv 80 st	28	27¼	27¼
7	B&O 4s 48	22	21	21
29	B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	58¼	57½	57½
3	BO S W 50 st	51¼	51	51
6	Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	39	39	39
1	Bang Ar cv 4 51 st	58	57½	57½
1	Beth Stl 3½s 52	58	58	58
9	Boston&Me 4½s 70	104½	104¼	104¼
10	Boston&Me 4s 80	32¾	32¾	32¾
2	Bkly Un Gas 4s 47	71	70	70
3	Bkly Un Gas 5s 57B	100½	100½	100½
1	Buf R&P 57 st	90½	90	90
3	Bush Term 5s 55	36	36	36
10	Bush T Bldg 5s 60	63	63	63
13	Can Sou 5s 62	81	81	81
1	Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	79	79	79
1	Can Pac 5s 54	111¼	111¼	111¼
11	Can Pac 4½s 46	97¾	97½	97¾
10	Can Pac 4½ perp	85	85	85
5	Celanese 3s 55	70	69¾	69¾
2	Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	98¾	98¾	98¾
25	Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	5¼	5¼	5¼
5	Cen Ga Mobile 5s 46	16¼	16¼	16¼
10	Cen New Eng 4s 61	16	16	16
8	Cen Pac 5s 60	72¾	72¾	72¾
11	Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	55	54	54
5	Cen R R N J 5s 87	18	17½	18
3	Cen RR NJ 5s 87 reg	18	18	18
2	ChampionPap 4½s 50	104¾	104¾	104¾
1	C&O 3½s 96 D	101¼	101¼	101¼
7	C&O rfg 3½s 88E	101¼	101¼	101¼
7	Chi & Alton 3s 49	31¾	31¾	31¾
1	CB&Q 5s 71 A	106½	106½	106½
2	CB&Q 4½s 77	77	77	77
7	CB&Q gen 4s 58	69	69	69
4	CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	77½	77½	77½
3	Chi & E Ill inc 97	34¾	34¾	34¾
7	Chi I & L 4s 47	31¼	31¼	31¼
113	CMSP & Pac 5s 75	10⅝	10½	10⅝
81	CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	3	3	3
3	CM&SP 4½s 89F	2¼	2¼	2¼
4	CM&SP 4½s 89C	4¾	4¾	4¾
1	CM&SP 4½s 89E	4¾	4¾	4¾
16	CM&SP gen 4s 89	4¾	4¾	4¾
2	CM&SP 3½s 89 B	4¾	4¾	4¾
3	Chi&NW gen 5s 87	46	46	46
33	Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	32½	32½	32½
36	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	13¾	13¾	13¾
33	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	20½	20¾	20¾
26	Chi&NW 4s 87	20½	20½	20½
1	Chi&NW 3½s 87	31½	31½	31½
16	CRI&P 4½s 52 A	32	32	32
14	CRI&P cv 5s 60	14½	14¼	14¼
11	CRI&P 4s 88	31¼	31¼	31¼
21	CRI&P rfg 4s 34	23¾	23½	23½
5	CStL&NOMem 4s 51	54	54	54
27	CTH&SE inc 5s 60	51½	51½	51½
3	Ch Un Sta 2¾s 63	106	106	106
3	Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	101	101	101
1	Childs Co 5s 43	100	100	100
19	CCC&StL 4½s 77	38½	38½	38½
4	Cley Elec Ill 3s 70	48¼	48	48
1	ClevCinChi&St 4½s 72	106¾	106¾	106¾
6	ClevUnTerm 5½s	80½	80½	80½
4	ClevUnTerm 5s 72	68	68	68
1	ClevUnTerm 4½s 77 C	61½	61½	61½
10	Colo&So 4½s 80	20½	20½	20½
3	Columbia G 5s 52 May	85	85	85
4	Columbia G 5s 1951	80	79¾	80
5	ComlMack inc 6s cv	28½	27¾	27¾
3	Conn R&L 4½s 51 st	109¾	109¾	109¾
45	Conn Riv Pow 3¼s 61	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Con Edis 2½s 44	109¾	109¾	109¾
2	Con Edis 3½s 56	104¾	104¾	104¾
19	Con Oil cv 2½s 51	103¾	103¾	103¾
1	Con Rys 4s 54	32½	32½	32½
5	Con Rys 4s 55 Jan	33	32½	32½
10	Consol'n Coal 5s 60	88⅝	88¼	88¼
1	Consum Pow 3½s 70	110	110	110
1	Consum Pow 3½s 67	109¼	109¼	109¼
15	CubaNoRR 5½s42 rct	31¾	30¾	31
7	Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	31¼	31	31
25	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	56¼	56¼	56¼
1	Del P & L 4½s 69	106½	106½	106½
8	D & R G 4½s 36	17½	17½	17½
32	D & R G 4s 36	16¾	16¾	16¾
4	D & R G West 5s 55	31½	31½	31½
30	D & R G West 5s 78	17½	17½	17½
3	D Moin 3s PtD&3Sct	51¼	51¼	51¼
46	Duluth SS&A 5s 37	31	30½	31
3	Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	109¾	109¾	109¾
101	Erie 4½s 2015	48¾	47¾	47¾
22	Erie 4s 95	91¾	91	91
2	Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	106	106	106
7	Fla E Sat 5s 74	10½	10½	10½
1	Francis Sug 6s 56	74	74	74
6	Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96¼	96¼	96¼
10	Goodrich 4½s 56	98¼	98¼	98¼
3	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Gt Nor 5s 73	95	95	95
3	Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	84¾	84¾	84¾
6	Gt Nor 4½s 77	84¼	84¼	84¼
1	Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	107½	107½	107½
3	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	37¼	37¼	37¼
4	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96¼	96¼	96¼
7	Gt Nor 3¾s 67	78½	77¾	78¼
1	G Bay & W 6s B	9¾	9¾	9¾
2	Gulf M & Oh 6s 75	70	70	70
27	Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	53¼	52½	52½
2	Harlem Riv&P 4 54	80½	80½	80½
9	Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	102½	102	102½
1	Housatonic 5s 37	87	87	87
12	Houst'nOilSec 4½s 54	103	103	103
12	Hudson Coal 5s 62A	43½	41¾	43¾
28	Hud&Man rfg 5s 57	46½	46	46
5	Hud&Man inc 5s 57	15½	14¾	15
1	Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	141¾	101¾	101¾
1	Ill Cen 4s 52	52¾	52¾	52¾
1	Ill Cen 4s 53	44	44	44
1	Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	48¾	48¾	48¾
13	Ill Cen 4½s 66	45¾	44¾	44¾
1	Ill Cen 5s 51	56	56	56
1	Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	57	57	57
35	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	49¾	49	49¼
24	IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44½	43½	43½
3	Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	18¼	18	18
3	Int Gt Nor 1st 5s 56 B	17	17	17
9	Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	26¾	26	26
1	Int Paper 6s 55	101	101	101
11	Int T&T 4s 52	104¼	104¼	104¼
138	Int T&T 5s 55	55¼	54½	55
30	KCFtS&M 4s 36	56¼	55¾	56¼
3	KCFtS&M 4s 60 ct	45¾	45	45
2	K C South 5s 50	45	45	45
5	Kresge Found 3s 50	70½	70½	70½
1	Lac Gas 6s 42A	100	100	100
3	Lac Gas 6s 42 B	100¼	100¼	100¼
8	Lac Gas 5½s 53	100⅛	100¼	100¼
1	Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	82½	82	82½
1	Lac Gas 5s '42 ct	82	82	82
8	L E&MS 3½s½ 97	98½	98½	98½
1	Leh C&N 4½s 54A	80½	80	80
4	Leh Val NY 4½s 50	78	78¼	78¼
2	Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	81¼	81	81
13	Leh Val cv 4½s 2003	35¼	34½	34¾
4	Leh Val Term 5s 41	33¼	31¾	32
1	Libby McN&L 4s 55	59	58½	58½
6	Louisia & Ark 5s 69	106½	106½	106½
1	Lorillard Co 5s 51	122¾	122¾	122¾
9	Louisv&N 4½s 2003	120	120	120
2	Maine Cen 5½s 60	84½	84½	84½
10	Manati Sug 4s 57	52	52	52
5	MU&Norlst 4½s 39	49	49	49
1	MUSpartan&NW 4s 47	63	63	63
21	MidSt.L 4s 38	27½	27½	27½
4	MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	2¼	2	2
3	MSP&SSMar 5½s 78	2	2	2
5	MSP&SSM gtd 4s 38	65¾	65½	65¾
24	MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13¾	13	13
15	M-K-Tex 4s 62A	13¾	13¼	13¼
87	M-K-Tex adj 5s 67	37	36½	36½
4	M-K-T 4½s 78	17¾	16½	16½
31	M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	32	31½	31½
7	M-K-Tex 4s 62B	41	40½	40½
7	Mo Pac cv5½s 49	29¾	29¾	29¾
1	Mo Pac 5s 65	1¼	1¼	1¼
14	Mo Pac 5s 77 F	30½	30½	30½
10	Mo Pac 5s 81I	30	29¾	29¾
28	Mo Pac gen 4s 75	29¾	30	30
1	MonongahelaRy3½s 66	3¼	3¼	4¼
1	MonWPaPubSv4½s 60	99½	99	99
12	Mont Pow 3½s 61	106	106½	106½
1	Mor & Essex 3s 55	104	104	104
1	Mor & Essex 4½s 55	40½	40½	40½
16	Mor&Essex3½s 2000	34½	36	36½
6	NashChat&St L 4s 78	37¾	37½	37¾
32	Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	65	65	65
4	Naugatuck 4s 54	104¾	104¼	104¼
2	N Orl & NE 4½s 52	92	92	92
2	N Orl Term 4s 53	78½	78½	78½
14	NO Tex&M 5s 54	75	75	75
1	NO Tex&M 5s 56 ct	47	47	47
1	NO Tex & M 4½s 56 C	47	47	47
1	NY&Greenwd 4s66	48½	48½	48½
5	NY&Putnam 4s 93	79¼	79½	79½
18	NYO rfg 5s 3613	42¾	43¼	43¼
1	NYC 4½s 2013A	51½	51½	51½
24	NYC cn 4s 98	47¾	48¾	48¾
29	NYC cv 3½s 52	50	49½	49½
16	NYC&HR 3½s 97	57	56½	56¾
10	NYC&HR 3½s 97reg	74½	74	74
8	NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	79½	79½	80½
37	NYCh&StL 4½s 78	66	65½	65½
1	NY Dock Co 4s 51	68	68½	68½
2	NY Lack&W 4½s 78	61	61	61
30	NYNH&H cv 6s 48	39½	39½	39½
21	NYNH&H 4s 56	38¾	38¾	38¾
8	NYNH&H 4s 67	33½	33	33
1	NYNH&H 3½ 67	6	6	6
8	NYO&W rfg 4s 92	33¼	33½	33¼
7	NYO&W rfg 4s 92	6	6¼	6¼
4	Norf Sou 5s cv 2014	6	6	6
1	Nor Pac 6s 2047	24½	24½	24½
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	68½	68½	68½
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047D	58½	58½	58½
8	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	56	56	56
1	Nor Pac 4s 97	52	52	52
12	Nor Pac 3s 2047	74½	74½	74½
1	Ogden&LCha 4s 48	43½	43	43
4	Ohio Ed 4s 65	77½	77½	77½
10	Ont Pw N Fall 4s 43	107½	107¼	107½
1	Otis Steel 4½s 62A	102¼	102¼	102¼
8	Pac G & E 3s 71	87¾	87¾	87¾
1	Pac G & E 3½s 61	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Pac G & E 4s 64	106½	106½	106½
2	Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	112¾	112	112¾
		91½	91½	91½

Foreign Bonds

12	Argentine 4s 72 Feb	70	70	70
2	Australia 5s 55	82	82	82
2	Australia 4½s 56	77	77	77
1	Belgium 7s 55	87	87	87
3	Brazil 8s 41	30	30	30
1	Brazil 6½s 57-57	25	25	25
2	Brazil 6½s Ry 57 52	29	29	29
1	Canada 5s 52	98	98	98
1	Canada 4s 60	96	96	96
5	Chile 7s 42	16	16	16
1	Chile 6s 60	16	16	16
1	Chile 6s 61 Jan and	16	16	16
15	Chile 6s 61 Feb and	16	16	16
7	Chile 6s 61 Sept and	16	16	16
8	Chile 6s 62a ctf	16	16	16
8	Chile 6s 63 and	16	16	16
	Colomb 3s 70			
1	Colom Mt Bk 7s 46	68	68	68
13	Cuba 5½s 45	97¾	97¾	97¾
12	Cuba 4½s 77	97¼	97¼	97¼
5	Denmark 5½s 55	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Mex 5s and 45	104¾	104¾	104¾
4	Mex 1st 4s&5 45	105½	105½	105½
2	Minas Ger 6½s 58	16	16	16
32	Minas Ger 6½s 59	16	16	16
3	Norway 4½s 65	16¼	16	16¼
24	Panama 5½s 94 A st	53½	53½	53½
1	Pernambuco 7s 47	65½	65½	65½
14	Peru 7s 59	12¾	12¾	12¾
27	Peru 1st 6s 60	14	14	14
6	Peru 2nd 6s 1961	14	14	14
1	Rio de Jan 8s 46	16	16	16
7	Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	13	13	13
8	Sao Paul City 8s 52	14½	14½	14½
2	Sao Paul St 8s 36	14½	14½	14½
3	Sao Paulo St 7s 40	40½	40½	40½
8	Silesia Prov 4½s 58 asd	58½	58½	58½
5	Urug 4½ 34-44&47-78	6¼	6¼	6¼
8	Urug cy3½-4&4½ 78	58¾	58¾	58¾
13	Warsaw C 4½s 58asd	55	55	55
		6	5⅞	6

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 4,310,000; previous day, 6,453,100; week ago, 6,965,100; year ago, 6,380,800; two years ago, 8,374,150; Jan. 1 to date, 924,121,950; year ago, 913,117,125; two years ago, 707,798,375.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Pe- riod	Pay- able	Hldrs. of Record
Canada Cement Co. Ltd. 6½ pf	$1.25	..	June 20	May 30
MacKinnon Steel Corp. Ltd. 7 con pf	50c	..	June 15	May 30
Ohio Confection cl A	50c	..	June 15	June 5
$2.50 cum class A	62½c	Q	June 15	June 5
Tel Bond & Share Co. 7 1st pf	35c	..	June 15	May 29

Irregular

Cent Ohio Steel Products, Inc.	$17	..	June 15	May 25
Cent Ohio Stl Prod	25c	..	June 1	May 23
Kingston Prod	5c	..	June 1	May 23
Derrick Cp, Cl B	35c	..	June 15	May 25

Reduced

Christian Sec Co	$17	..	June 15	May 25
du Pont de Nemours	$1	..	June 13	May 25
Newport Elec Corp	40c	Q	June 1	May 20
Wis Elec Pr Co	15c	..	June 1	May 15

Extra

Gaylord Contain	12½c	..	June 15	May 29
Kennecott Copper	25c	..	June 30	May 29
Victor-Monag'n Co	25c	..	June 1	May 14

Regular

Am Bus Shrs, Inc	8c	S	June 1	May 15
Am Tr So (San Fran Calif)	40c	Q	June 15	May 29
Belmont Ra Corp	15c	Q	June 15	May 30
Canada Bread Co. Do 5 B	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Cent Cold Stor Co	62½c	Q	July 1	June 15
Christiana Secur 7 pf	40c	Q	June 15	June 5
Consol Laundries	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
Continental Tel Co 1 ptc pf	$1.87½	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Do 6½ pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 15
Coronet Pho Co	$1.62½	Q	July 1	June 15
Del&Bound Brook RR	$1	..	June 30	June 15
Denver Natl Bk (Denver, Col.)	$2	Q	May 20	May 10
du Pont (E. I.) & Co $4.50 pf	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 21
Gamewell Co 56 cum conv	$1.12½	Q	July 25	July 10
Hooker Electrochem Co 6 pf	$1.50	Q	June 15	June 5
Humble Oil & Rf	$1.50	Q	June 30	June 12
Kingston Products Corp	..	..	July 1	June 1
Lamson & Sessions Co $2.50 cum pr	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 19
Loblaw Groc Mercasa Mines, Ltd	62½c	Q	July 1	June 20
Magazine Re Raz do pf	8c	Q	June 1	May 15
Nat Brush (88) do (86)	25c	Q	June 15	May 30
Nat Oats Co	$1.25	Q	June 12	May 29
Nat Steel Car	10c	Q	June 12	May 29
Newark Tel Co do 6 pf	10c	Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 15
Penn Power & Light	35c	..	June 1	May 20
Public Service Ind	$1.50	Q	July 15	June 30
Public Service Ind 5 pf	62½c	Q	June 10	May 29
Public Service Okla 5 pr	87½c	Q	June 30	May 29
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	$1.25	Q	June 30	June 24
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	89½c	Q	July 1	June 10
San Diego Gas & Electric	87½c	Q	July 1	June 10
Sierra Pacific Power Co	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 10
Tampa Electric Co 6 pf	75c	Q	June 20	June 5
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	87½c	Q	June 20	June 1
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	$1.50	Q	June 30	June 15
Washington Ry & Elec units	$1.75	Q	June 30	May 29
Do 5 pf	$1.25	Q	June 30	May 29
Royalite Oil Ltd	50c	S	June 1	May 18
Schiff 5½ pf	$1.37½	Q	June 15	May 28
Serrick Corp A	22c	Q	June 15	May 28
Thew Shovel pf	$1.75	Q	June 15	June 1
Victor-Monagham Co 7 pf	$1.25	Q	June 1	May 14
Washington Wat Pow Co $6 pf	$1.50	Q	June 15	May 25
Westin Groc (Iowa)	30c	..	June 1	May 30
Western R E Trustees (Boston)	$2	S	June 1	May 19
Wisconsin El P pf	$1.50	Q	July 31	July 15
Do 4% cum pf	$1.18¾	Q	June 1	May 15

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	14¾	16¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	28¾	30¾
Brockton Gas Light	3⅝	4⅝
Central Maine Power 6 pf	91	96
Central Maine Power 7 pf	84½	..
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 62pf	110	115
Conn Light & Power	25¾	28½
Cumb County Pwr & L 6% pf	110	115
Eastern Utilities Asso	14¾	16¾
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1¾	1¾
Fall River Gas Works	16½	18½
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	41¾	44¾
Green Mountain Power pf	24¾	26¼
Hardford Electric Light	37¾	39¾
Haverhill Electric	41¾	44¾
Haverhill Gas Light	24¾	26¼
Holyoke Water Power	37¾	39¾
Lawrence Gas & Electric	38¾	39
Lowell Electric Light	58	62
Lynn Gas & Electric	9¼	11½
Mass Power & Light pf	22¾	24¾
Mass Utilities Asso pf	9¾	11½
Narragansett Elec pf	84½	86½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	8¼	10
N E Power Assn 6 pf	23¾	25
N E Public Serv 97 pr in	48½	52½
N E Public Serv $6 pr in	44¾	46¾
N E Public Serv $7	6¾	8
N E Public Serv $6 pf	14¾	18¾
Newport Electric	83½	85½
Providence Gas	96	101
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	26	27½
R I Pub Serv pf	12¾	14¾
Rockland Light & Power	11¼	12¾
Springfield Gas Light	16¼	17
Twin State Gas & El pr pf		
Western Mass Companies		

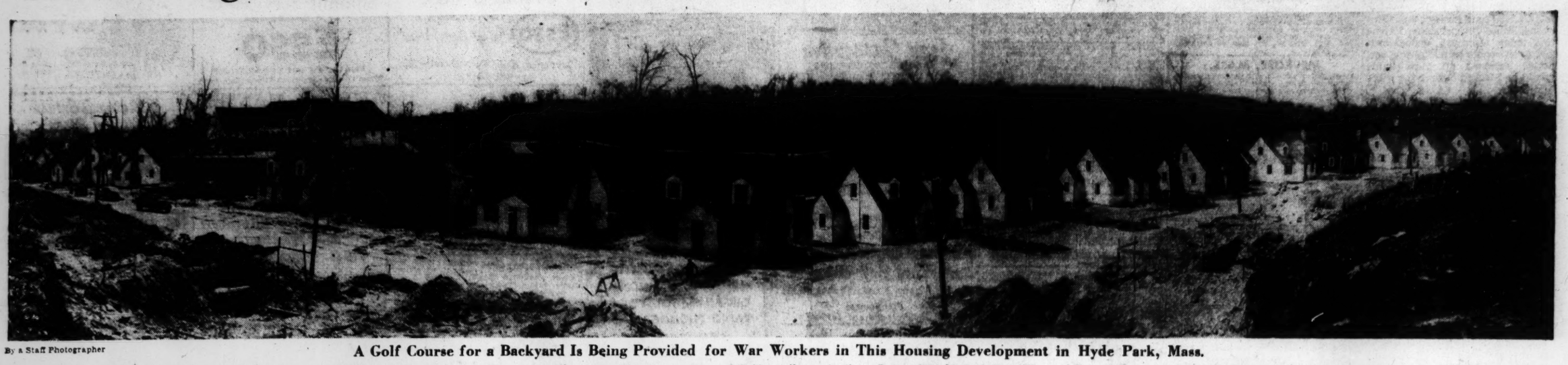
New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	12⅞	14⅛
Bank of New York (14)	348	358
Bankers Trust (1.40)	33	34½
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	86½	88½
Chase National (1.40)	30¾	32¼
Chemical Bk&Tr (1.80)	60¾	62¾
Commercial (8)	22½	24
Continental Bk&Tr (.80)	33¾	36¾
Corn Exchange Bk&T (2.40)	135	143
Empire Trust (3)	39	41
	35½	38

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	102½	105½
Blackstone V G & E	4	1963	105	..
Cent Maine Power	3½	1965	105	107
Florida Pub Ser	5	1954	106½	107½
Green Mtn Power	3	1955	100½	102½
Keystone Public Ser	3¾	1943	99	..
Mississippi River Pr	5	1978	103¾	105¾
Narragansett El	3¾	1947	104½	..
Pennambuco 7s 47	7	1947	65½	65¾
Peru 7s 59	7	1959	12¾	13¾
Peru 1st 6s 60	6	1960	14	14
Peru 2nd 6s 1961	6	1958	14	14
Rio de Jan 8s 46	8	1946	16	16
Rio de Jan 6½s 53	6½	1953	16	16
Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	8	1946	13	13
Sao Paul City 8s 52	8	1952	14½	16½
Sao Paul St 8s 36	8	1936	14½	16½
Sao Paulo St 7s 40

Building Shifts From a Social Basis to an All-Out Factor in War Effort



By a Staff Photographer

A Golf Course for a Backyard Is Being Provided for War Workers in This Housing Development in Hyde Park, Mass.

Here is the permanent type of war housing on a mass production scale in the Hazelwood development of the Woolsey Company. | These homes in the construction stage literally smother a hillside and fringe the lower street level shown in the picture, bordering the pretentious George Wright Golf Club. Even as these homes are being finished, the other side of the street—in the foreground—is being prepared for another row of home sites. Defense housing is being rushed in all parts of the country.

War Changes Emphasis on Housing Needs

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the last decade housing has been used as the reformer's tool for social betterment. It has been characterized as the backbone of America's "higher standard of living." Government has used it as a pump primer to lift business out of a business depression. And housing is officially recognized as the chief means of taking up the post-war slack in employment.

But today home building is strictly a war tool, its main purpose being to keep war workers where they are needed, to shelter additional shifts required for all-out production and to keep industry in pace with military demands.

That was the terse summary of trends in home building by the Architectural Forum, following one of the most extensive national surveys in its long career of effective coverage of building fields. Thus the nation's housing needs are today seen to be enormous in quantity, not too long on quality, and required only in particular localities where houses may not prove of any use when the war is over.

Housing and Work

Housing today is conditioned by the fact that war workers must live close to industrial plants and may possibly have to give up automobile transportation. And since war housing is neither slum clearance nor normal replacement, it carries with it the imperative demands for added community facilities, stores, schools, fire stations and utilities. And the homes themselves, so far as possible, must be built so that they can be taken down when the war machine ceases to function.

During the month of April alone, the Federal Public Housing Authority announced the awarding of contracts for 21,946 war housing units including 17,656 family units, dormitory space for 3,640 persons and 650 trailers.

More than 1,000 different war housing projects are being built or have been finished by Uncle Sam in his history-making all-out war effort. Figures released by the Housing Authority showed 1,011 war housing projects containing 367,522 homes.

This is in addition to great numbers of homes being built for war workers by private contractors.

Four hundred and twenty-one of these projects, containing 113,680 homes, are completed. Another 252 projects including 85,502 homes are now under construction and the remainder are in the planning stage.

Housing Is Essential

Housing is so essential to the war effort that a steady stream of vital supplies are being directed to the building program despite the fact that even though all supplies were cut off from building there would still be a shortage of materials for war needs. To get around this, building genius is at work devising new materials to substitute for those needed in war production.

Three types of housing are erected, stopgap shelter needed for only a short period or until permanent housing can be erected; temporary housing which is portable and capable of easy demounting; permanent housing where the need for additional homes is expected to carry beyond the duration of the war.

The rapidity with which the housing program is conducted is illustrated in the fact that at Linda Vista, largest public housing project in the country located near San Diego, Calif., 3,000 houses were produced in 300 days, an all-American record.

Transportation Needed

Today the lack of tires and gasoline makes housing essential to the building projects within walking distance of the defense plant. Earlier it was thought that workers could live from 25 to 50 miles away from the plants, changing the old-time complexion of building from a concentrated to a well-distributed plan of action.

As a matter of fact, the Forum stated, traffic jams have resulted from the influx of motorcars into the industrial districts sufficient in some places to halt plant production for two hours to allow the shifts to change places. And in many areas public transportation facilities are far too inadequate to take the burden of added traffic.

Behind this panorama of war housing is a streamlined National Housing Agency, incorporating the activities of 16 previous Federal agencies, marking the end of a period of unplanned national growth. It is the job of this agency to ascertain where the houses are needed, how much is needed, the sizes needed and the rents that are sound. It must ascertain whether private contractors and builders are able to provide the housing or whether the Government must step in and do the work quickly.

In other words, the nation has in building a unified, co-ordinated building industry that should help to set this business on a plane of unprecedented opportunity for postwar expansion and development. The machinery will be in place when the war is over. The plans of prefabricators will have been realized. And the foundation will have been laid for the $3,000 to $5,000 house that low income Americans will deem worthy of calling home.

House Warmth on Less Fuel Made Easier With Insulation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 20—The reduction in the volume of heat that homeowners must attain next winter as a result of the war emergency can be accomplished without loss of comfort by insulating homes that do not now have insulation, according to experts of the Johns-Manville Corporation here.

According to B. P. Moore, Manager of the home insulation division of the Corporation, the Federal Housing Authority believes that homeowners may have to use less fuel next winter, whether or not they insulate.

"Fuel is of vital importance to war production, and the threat of a fuel shortage already is casting its shadow over the eastern seaboard," said Mr. Moore. "Insulation helps conserve fuel and at the same time involves the use of little or no material needed otherwise for the war effort."

"Luxury loans are out for the duration of the war, as far as the FHA program is concerned," he continued, "but loans for adequate insulation with the consequent saving in fuel, are very much in order. The use of less fuel lightens the heavy burden on the nation's transportation system, lessens the threat of a fuel shortage, and becomes a definite contribution to the nation's wartime needs."

He said that although it was unusual to remind homeowners of the importance of saving fuel with insulation at this time of year, insulating materials are now available and in view of the near-certainty of fuel shortages next winter, no time could be more opportune to do the job.

Seven Home Projects Being Built in Toledo

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOLEDO, Ohio — This City has seven housing projects, costing altogether around $8,000,000. Two are still in process of construction, but will be ready for occupancy this summer.

These better homes for low-income families have eliminated 1,000 slum houses, the Chamber of Commerce says.

Private Builders On Wartime Basis

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston, May 20

Private building interests in Massachusetts have converted the residential building industry to a wartime basis, utilizing to a great extent the mortgage insurance facilities of the Federal Housing Administration, John F. Malley, State Director of the Federal Housing Administration, announced.

"Practically all current applications being submitted to FHA for mortgage insurance are from Communities in the state designated as defense housing areas where an acute housing shortage exists," Mr. Malley said. "This indicates private industry's contribution to the war effort and shows that private building interests have done the business of converting residential building to a wartime basis."

Temporary Housing Plan Is Advanced in Portland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore.—As the Portland housing crisis grows more serious daily, concern grows, also, that the future speed of war production in this area will be noticeably affected because of a lack of accommodations for war workers.

This was learned in conjunction with the announcement by the Greater Portland Defense Housing Committee of its monthly list of registered vacant accommodations. The list revealed a drop of some 25 per cent in the past 30 days.

Family dwelling units listed with the Committee's home registration office numbered only 173, as of April 20—a drop of 66 from the 239 total of the previous month, the report showed.

"A listing of 173 units in Portland at this time indicates that we have arrived at the saturation point in our housing and that accommodations for the expected immigration of labor in the next three to six months does not exist and we, therefore, are up against a serious housing shortage," declared William H. Byars, the housing director.

"The applications for living units for families have increased to the extent that this office is now handling about 50 per day and we are able to place only a few.

"The present shortage is partly due to the delay in the building of governmental houses in this area, and unless this program is stepped up it will be impossible to accommodate workers coming into the territory."

The vacancy report disclosed that the principal drop in housing available occurred in dwelling units priced at $35 a month and over, although declines were noticeable in other brackets.

Meanwhile, work was being rushed on plans for 725 temporary housing units to be built in Portland and construction has been started on the 400-unit permanent housing project in an effort to alleviate in part the serious housing crisis.

Dayton Welcomes 7,000 New Families, Providing Houses and Entertainment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTON, Ohio—With an estimated 7,000 new families moving to Dayton during the past several months as the result of expanding war industries and increased personnel at Wright and Patterson Fields, Dayton has gone "all out" in its efforts to make the new residents "feel at home."

While several groups are working on the housing problem, cultural groups are providing social entertainment for the newcomers. One interesting program is presented Sunday afternoons and evenings at the Dayton Art Institute. Here, through co-operation with the Federation of Women's Clubs, Dayton Music Club, and similar bodies, concerts are held in the Institute auditorium. At the same time, the galleries are open to the visitors, the entire program being free.

Many newcomers have joined one or more of the "Fun While Learning" classes sponsored by the Council of Defense and originated by the Town Meeting group. At these classes one may study and hear lectures on subjects ranging from drawing cartoons to draping curtains.

For several years, Dayton has supported Philharmonic orchestras, one of old musicians and one of juvenile members. This organization is heard in "pop" concerts once a week in County Memorial Hall.

Several months ago, women of Christ Episcopal Church opened a "Soldiers' Club" in the parish house. With many service men stationed at the aviation fields and Dayton boys coming home on furlough, the capacity at the club became overtaxed.

It was recalled that two years ago when the city purchased the former Y. M. C. A. building and remodeled it into the Municipal Building, no use was found for a large gym and swimming pool. These were turned over to the Soldiers' Club. The club rooms have been comfortably furnished, the swimming pool has been restored to use. Money for much of the improvement was derived from a City waste collection and sale.

Tent Cities Rise For Fruit Pickers In North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHADBOURN, N. C.—Tenting in North Carolina is not confined to men in the armed service. Tented towns covering 11 acres each have sprung up near Chadbourn, Wallace, and Castle Hayne, to accommodate those employed in picking strawberries and early vegetables. The space and capacity at each place can be doubled on short notice.

Each village is made up of 74 housing units, in addition to those that have been provided for staff managers, their assistants, and interviewers of the United States Employment Service. Each unit can accommodate a family of four members and is provided with all modern conveniences with showers available to all. Sanitary conditions are maintained at the highest level.

Berry and fruit pickers thus employed enjoy tent life as they earn a livelihood for themselves and their families. They are well paid for their services.

THIS 12-room home of true English architecture, in Flintridge, exclusive foothill suburb of Pasadena, on 3-acre arroyo estate, wooded with oaks, sycamores, pines, redwoods and southern gums (which turn scarlet and gold in the fall).

Earthquake-proof steel and concrete construction, built for centuries of service, including such enduring features as 3-inch cedar shakes, hand-adzed oak paneling, 11 inch Tennessee oak floors, efficiently insulated walls, all-cedar closets, spacious fireplaces.

Here, indeed, is an investment we can prove that cost of property was more than twice as much now asked; and a secure protection against inflation, for estate will always be worth this much or more.

Ample servants' quarters, including two-room apartment over a 3-car garage.

You are welcome to visit this magnificent home any time. Phone, wire or write for appointment. The Swafford Family, 4118 Woodleigh Lane, Flintridge, Calif. Ph. Sylvan 62172.

REAL ESTATE

A Coast to Coast Classified Directory

For Sale, For Rent or Exchange • Insurance

Alabama

Birmingham—412 North 21st Street
BUTLER REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE CO.
Rentals Sales Insurance

LOCAL—LONG DISTANCE
Birmingham Mayflower Agts.
Wittichen Transfer & Warehouse Co.

Arizona

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For sale or exchange for town property. 100 acres partially landscaped with woods and fields. Electricity, good water supply. 7 room Early American house completely restored—3 bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 fireplaces, 1 Dutch oven, screened porch. Portable 7 room guest cottage, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, fireplace. 1798 barn with garage, laundry room, bath. Write Box W-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or phone Kir. 2254, Cambridge.

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Ohio (Continued)

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BIG BARGAIN
Joins progressive South Texas City. On airline paved San Antonio highway. 65 acres rich land. Highly improved and under irrigation. Modern brick residence, barns, sheds, numerous modern poultry houses, complete farming implements, tools, pumping equipment, tractor, truck. Original investment $45,000.00. Only $15,000.00. Terms. J. H. COMPTON CO., MILAM BLDG. SAN ANTONIO

4 unit, 4 room permanent construction, well kept North side Corner Apt. in one of best residential sections, $14,000. ALAMO HEIGHTS REALTY, 5046 Broadway, San Antonio.

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1121 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

N. Y. C. Must Dim More—or Else . . .

NEW YORK, May 20 (AP)—With military authorities insisting that New York's lights still formed a fatal background for men and ships at sea, Police Commissioner Valentine today informed businessmen that unless commercial lighting was better screened all such lights would be blacked out for the war's duration.

Stepping up preparations against enemy attacks, whether by sea or air, the Army conducted a practice air raid alert in the New York area earlier in the day, calling into action the City's Civilian Defense forces.

The air raid alert lasted 18 minutes, from 11:06 to 11:25 a. m. (E. W. T.), and Mayor F. H. La Guardia expressed satisfaction with the response of the civilian defense organization, declaring: "We were ready at this time and we will be ready at any time."

In White Plains, the only place where sirens were sounded, wardens rushed into the streets, stopped automobiles and directed pedestrians to shelter.

Millions knew nothing about the alert until it was all over and in the few public places where the alarm was announced there was no panic or confusion.

Speculation Follows Lehman to Capital

ALBANY, N. Y., May 20 (AP)—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's departure for Albany yesterday aroused Capitol speculation he might discuss with President Roosevelt a Democratic candidate to succeed him as New York's Chief Executive.

At the same time, there also was some speculation as to whether Mr. Lehman might discuss with his predecessor his own future as a participant in the national war effort.

Specifically, he will be in the nation's capital tomorrow to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Conference of Governors.

Governor Lehman announced recently he will not run for a fifth term and said he will devote his future entirely to the war effort. A report has been current for months the President would offer him an influential war post.

Meanwhile, the President's preference among several potential Democratic nominees for Governor is expected to weigh heavily in the selection of a party candidate.

New Type of Objector Is Found by the F. B. I.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 20 (AP)—The F. B. I. has found a new type of conscientious objector.

Gordon Kiyoshi Hirabayashi, American-born Japanese, surrendered to F. B. I. after the deadline for evacuation of all Japanese from Seattle, describing himself as a conscientious objector to the procedure. He was charged with violating the Wartime Civilian Control Act.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

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BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church: furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms, available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

OAKLAND, CALIF.—Primary teacher, Christian Scientist, for Davis School: handicapped children; able play children's music. Apply 2734 Grande Vista. Ake 4363.

YOUNG women to learn nursing in sanatorium for students of Christian Science; compensation while learning. THE GLENMONT HOME, Inc., 72 Woodland Ave., Columbus, O.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Attractive garden court apartments . . . 1 to 4 rooms . . . in Boston's educational center . . . modern elevator building . . . selected tenants
ROOSEVELT
21 FORSYTH ST., IN FENWAY
Northern Managed Com. 8253

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—3 rooms, bath, season, furn.; or unfurn. yearly. $225.00 summer season. Mrs. Engstrom, 15 St. Davids Place, after 5:30 P. M.

BOSTON, 81 CHARLES ST.
Delightful one-room apartments with dinette and kitchenette; all modern improvements, tiled kitchen and bath, fireplaces; all new and modernized. Annly Aspinwall 8233.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, Brimmer St.—June to Sept., 2 rms., dressing rm., modern kitchen; overlooks gardens; Christian Scientists pref.; refs. Laf. 6073.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush)—Choice corner; beautiful modern, cool apartment; sun parlor, piano, garage optional; subway; several months; bargain. 3423 Clarendon Road, Bleckminster 4-5730.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Attractive 2 rooms, kitch. and bath; opp. Harvard Observatory, on bus line. June 15th to Sept. 15th. ELI. 2344.

JERSEY CITY, N. J.—184 Glenwood Ave. (Apt. 25)—3-room apartment, comfortably furnished, cool; available July, Aug.; reasonable. Norman.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 606 W. 113th St.—Large combination room, kitchen, bath; only vacancy; highest class neighborhood. Apply premises, 540 and 545.

FOR RENT

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—13-room rooming house completely furnished and rented; rent $75 per month. 751 Quincy St., Bushwick section.

SUBLET—Six rooms or less, furnished; private home; June 15 to Sept. 15. Richmond Hill, N. Y. Vi. 7-1696.

HOUSES FOR SALE

FURNISHED home on beautiful St. Lucie River; Stuart, Fla.; centrally located; 9 rms., 2 baths, garage; landscaped; price $6000; terms. Phone Belmont 3774-W mornings.

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SOUTH CONWAY, N. H., nr. Conway Lake—Furn. cottage; 4 rooms, bath, screened porch, fireplace. Nellie Farnsworth, Con. Conway, N. H.

Local Classified
(Continued)

REAL ESTATE

LEXINGTON
New Cape Cod cottage in beautiful natural surroundings; fireplace, electric kitchen, tile bath and shower; oil hot-water heat; attached garage; walking distance from transportation, stores and churches; Pollen Mills section. 15 Robbins Road. Call OWNER, Ari 3056 or Somerville 1620 (Mass.).

MELROSE, MASS.
Modern English colonial, best residential section, near schools, stores, transportation, 5 minutes to Christian Science church; slate roof, copper gutters, plate-glass casement windows, copper and metal screens, 2 tile baths, downstairs lavatory; landscaped yard. OWNER, Mel. 2084.

REAL ESTATE—APPRAISING—RENTING
LEASING—MANAGEMENT—SALES
620 Mass. Ave. GILES Cambridge, Mass.
Kir. 2345

WELLESLEY FARMS
Delightful 10-room colonial with center chimney, 4 fireplaces; designed by famous architect on beautiful wooded landscaped grounds of nearly an acre; near schools and trains, and only 25 minutes to Boston; large living room, lovely dining room, pine paneled breakfast room, modern kitchen, large study, guest lavatory, maid's or play room on 1st floor; 4 master chambers and 3 baths and maid's room and bath on 2nd; 2-car garage; might rent. Call MRS. LOWELL, Wel. 2159 or Long. 6180.

E. M. BLAKELY & CO., INC.
618 Hammond Street, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

WE OFFER modern homes in beautiful Watt Roxbury. J. W. WILBAR CO., 101 Park St., Par. 5622. Many choice Cape properties for sale, near good transportation.

YEAR-ROUND or summer home on North Shore of Massachusetts, in picturesque Rockport, overlooking harbor dwelling, 8 rooms, 3 modern bathrooms, 2-car garage with living quarters; partly stone construction; new heating system; 17,000 feet of land; must be sold to settle estate of Louise M. Roth Hovenmeierer. Frederick H. Tarr, Jr., Savings Bank Building, Gloucester, Mass.

See also
the Coast-to-Coast Real Estate Directory for advertisements of homes, lots, apartments
ON ANOTHER PAGE OF THIS ISSUE

SUMMER RENTALS

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Local Classified
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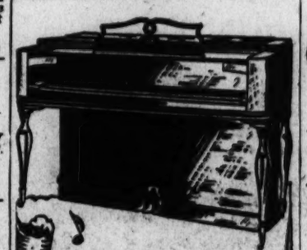

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Germantown
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Did You Ever Wonder

How a Hollow Rubber Ball Can Supply Grease to Bearings?

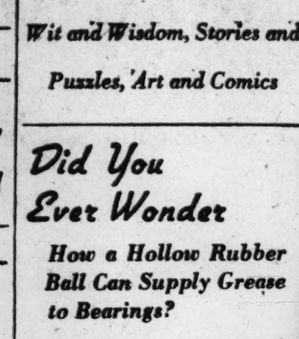
The greasing or lubrication of bearing surfaces is very important. A film of grease prevents metal-to-metal contact, reduces wear, heating, and friction, greatly increasing the efficiency of the working parts.

Grease can be introduced into the bearing in various ways. A modern method of lubricating certain types of bearings is to incorporate actual particles of graphite into the bearing metal, by means of powder metallurgy.

More familiar methods of bearing lubrication include the use of grease cups, or of grease fittings and pressure grease guns. In the first instance, fresh grease is supplied to the bearing only when someone screws down the grease-filled metal cap of the grease cup. In the second instance, new grease is added to the working parts only when someone attaches a grease gun to the fitting and pumps the grease passage full of lubricant.

A new method, however, provides for a continuous, positive flow of lubricant to the bearings while the parts are in motion and does it, moreover, automatically.

A spherical steel shell contains a hollow ball of grease-resistant



synthetic rubber. Grease is forced into the shell by a pressure gun through an ordinary grease fitting. The pressure of the grease collapses the rubber ball, compressing the air it contains. Continued forcing of grease into the shell under pressure drives out the old grease, together with any dirt that may be present in the bearing, with a flushing action.

When the pressure in the shell drops to where it balances the resistance of the bearing to the passage of the grease, the flow stops. When movement of the shaft or bearing uses up some of the grease, the pressure balance is upset and the resilience of the rubber ball and the pressure of the air confined in it force more grease into the bearing as and when needed.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Monitor Camera Club from Grace Harner Calkins, Los Angeles

"The Water Man," Lake Chapala, Mexico

Words of Current Interest

Antipode — *An'-ti-pod* (*a* and *i* short, *o* long). Pronounced, as spelled, in three syllables, it serves as a convenient singular for "antipodes," which is pronounced in four.

The plural is letter-for-letter Greek, taken into English as long ago as the fourteenth century. The rather arbitrarily formed singular, "antipode," has been in use from the seventeenth. It fits into certain rhetorical situations with about the value of "opposite."

Aram (Num. 23:7) — *A'-ram* (first *a* long, second short). By Webster's second choice, *ar'-am* (first *a* as in care, second clipped-short as in account).

A geographical area corresponding to Mesopotamia or to Syria, according to what period of Old Testament history happens to be in question. At the time when Balaam flourished, the more easterly region would be meant.

Circumspectly (Eph. 5:15) — *Sur'-kum-spekt-li* (first *u* as in urn, second clipped-short as in circus, *e* and *i* short).

Equivalent to "cautiously," "in the manner of a person who looks about him." Derivatives compounded from Latin verbs and *circum-* are of the big-word class that date from the seventeenth century or before. *Circum-* has from time to time prefixed itself to Anglo-Saxon verbs, but without lasting welcome. The Greek adverb of the original text means something like "with nicety," "with exactitude," "critically." The rendering "circumspectly" goes back to Tyndale, whose gift for choosing a dignified and forceful expression is recognized by the translators of Authorized.

Engenders — *En-jen'-derz* (first two *e*'s short, third as in maker).

Historic significations include "to beget," "to bear," "to produce," "to give existence to." A verb much employed by Chaucer in both a literal and a figurative way and by writers ever since. Often refers to the bringing about of conditions that are not desired. Latin has *ingenerare*, "to implant," "to create."

Hypotheses — *Hi-poth'-e-sez* (*i* long, *o* short, first *e* quick-long as in event, second long).

Propositions set down for purposes of argument; often, as the Oxford Dictionary notes, "a groundless supposition." In the seventeenth century, a mathematical term; later, broadly used in theological, philosophical, and technical discussions. "Hypothesis" is a straight Greek borrowing in the singular, and so also "hypotheses" in the plural.

Mesmer, mesmerism — *Mes'-mer* (first *e* short, second as in maker); *mez'-mer-iz'm* (first *e* short, second as in maker, *i* short). Sound of soft *s* in the first syllable of the name of the man; sound of *z*, same syllable, preferred in the name of his system, although Webster's allows soft *s* by second choice.

"Mesmerism," as a term referring to the doctrines and activities of Mesmer, appears to be an early representative of the long line of isms that have figured in nineteenth- and twentieth-century talk and writing.

Occultism — *O-kul'-tiz'm* (*o* clipped-short as in connect, *u* and *i* short).

The adjective "occult" goes back to the sixteenth century, but the term "occultism" is of rather modern currency. Seems either taken from the French *occultisme* or coined after the same plan. Signifies what is magical, mystical, supposedly covered from ordinary view, and requiring divination on someone's part to bring it to light. Latin, *occultus*, "hidden."

How's Your Geography?

By J. N. Clifford

All readers have the opportunity of joining this geography class. Where do you stand in it? Test your "Geography I. Q." by choosing the best answers below. Each answer counts one point except the final question which counts five points, making a total of ten possible points. Look for the answers elsewhere on this page. Score yourself as follows: 9-10, Genius; 7-8, Superior; 5-6, Above Average; 3-4, Average; 0-2, Below Average.

A. The world's first oil well was drilled in the year:
1. 1829.
2. 1839.
3. 1849.
4. 1859.

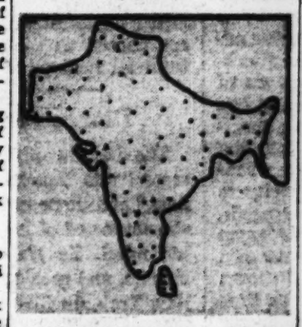
B. Two European countries produce over 90 per cent of the world's potash. Choose them from the combinations below:
1. Hungary and Rumania.
2. Yugoslavia and Greece.
3. Norway and Sweden.
4. France and Germany.

C. The leading sulphur-producing state is:
1. Florida.
2. Oklahoma.
3. Texas.
4. Nevada.

D. One country in the Western Hemisphere produces about 80 per cent of the world's iodine:
1. Chile.
2. United States.
3. Brazil.
4. Santo-Domingo.

E. Which of these woods ranks first in importance as commercial tropical timber?
1. Greenheart.
2. Cedar.
3. Mahogany.
4. Rosewood.

F. Some places in the world are easily recognized from their



characteristic shapes. You deserve five points if you can identify this place from the list below:
1. Afghanistan.
2. Persia.
3. India.
4. Thailand.
5. Iraq.

Flying Cadet Makes Good

Enid, Okla.

Upperclass students at the Enid Army Flying School have been experiencing more than their share of thrills as they have gone deeper and deeper into the intricacies of new maneuvers. Typical example is night flying, which this week gave one flight of cadets plenty of anxious moments before an intrepid fellow classman eased their minds.

The flight took off in the regular intervals just before dusk and headed for the Great Salt Plains, a few miles from the Enid School. The composition of the soil at the Great Salt Plains is such that it makes an ideal landing field and as one cadet expressed it, "It is just like setting a ship down on a carpet."

After a few practice landings, the group was ordered to take to the air and as it grew darker, the lights on the individual planes were turned on. However, a short time later, one of the cadets noticed that his lights were out and his radio was also useless. So he became a potential menace to a whole flight of his friends and classmates. It would be easy for one or several of his friends to crash into his ship while he circled about.

Only two choices remained open to him. He could bail out and crash an expensive plane or he could try to warn his squadron leader on the ground by other means than radio. He chose the latter and began zooming at top speed and at a low altitude along the runway where the squadron leader's plane was parked. The squadron leader, sensing his students' peril, quickly radioed the pilots remaining in the air to land immediately and to be wary of their classmate's darkened plane.

The whole class landed safely and the cadet flying the unlighted plane then landed his ship amid cheers from his comrades for his presence of mind.

How's Your Geography?
Answers
A. 1859.
B. France and Germany.
C. Texas.
D. Chile.
E. Mahogany.
F. India.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Spinach by Any Other Name . . .*

By Le Pelley

EAT YOUR SOUP, SON...
BUT, POP !! IT'S CREAM OF SPINACH
YOU'VE NEVER TASTED SPINACH SOUP.... IT'S GOOD
YOU'LL HAVE TO TRY IT, AT LEAST
WELL, WELL.... IMAGINE THAT... I LIKE SPINACH SOUP....

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*"Phooie!" Says Chester*

By Rodgers

"Are you sure you want to become an Army mule?" I asked Chester when I joined him after hearing those boys talk about enlisting in the Army—
"Of course, I want to become an Army mule!" Chester said. "You know I want to be an Army mule more than anything else!"
"Well I just hope you won't be disappointed" I wagged, and told him what I had heard—
"Phooie!" said Chester. "Who ever heard of a mule having a birth certificate? What do you think my teeth are for?"
"And while I may not be eighteen yet, — just show me an eighteen-year-old mule with one half as much pep as I have!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*Checkmated*

By The Hagers

Said Jack Spoonbill, "On Mallard Road I found this slip. It's all in code.
No doubt 'twas dropped there by a spy. Let's take it to the F. B. I."
I quacked, "I see, Jack, at a glance, The handwriting is Grandpa Brant's.
He's printed here, with great finesse, A shrewd move in a game of chess."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Breaking the Bottleneck

The United States Maritime Commission is probably the most favorably publicized Federal agency. It is unsurpassed in the design and engineering of cargo ships. It has been fairly effective in dealing with labor and management. It expanded its shipbuilding program long before the United States entered the war. It is not easy to find fault with an agency with such a record. Probably that is why not much has been said about the Commission's tendency to award contracts to long-established shipbuilders even though they are so glutted with contracts they cannot start work on them all this year or next.

Over a year ago, this newspaper urged that the Commission consider setting up a great number of small shipyards, even if it had to run them itself, on the grounds that the more ships we had building all at once the sooner we could hit the enemy with everything we've got. It appears that the Commission shied away from this course because it believes such yards could not match the experienced builders in speed and efficiency.

The Commission's objections have been discounted by the fact that the production record of the new Kaiser-managed shipyards on the Pacific Coast is vastly superior to anything the big East Coast yards have been able to do. The Henry J. Kaiser organization specializes in big bridges, dams and pipelines. It had never built ships until it stepped forward in the emergency and began building cargo ships much faster than the favored yards.

It is to be hoped that the shipping administration will overcome its cautiousness and encourage the setting up of still other yards. We reiterate that one of the main reasons for the ship shortage is that the emergency building program has been based on too conservative estimates of our capacity to build them rather than on our needs. Up to the time the Kaiser yards began building ships we didn't know our own strength. Now that they have shown us, the Commission should lose no time in scattering contracts instead of letting them bunch up in the vaults of a few big builders with public assurances that our program is "on schedule."

From now on let it place less emphasis on the number of new contracts that have been "awarded" and more on the number of new shipyards and building ways that have come into production.

"Three Gallons, Please"

Experience with gasoline rationing is suggesting various modifications and possible improvements in the system.

Under orders from the Office of Price Administration, State rationing officials are checking up as to whether many holders of X cards—governmental employees, doctors, nurses, truckers, messengers, and so forth—really need an unlimited allowance. There are, however, some individuals, and this includes particularly religious workers, who do not receive unlimited cards but who perform very urgent and beneficial duties. Would it not be sensible to work out quotas for all these based on their actual amount of necessary driving?

Again, one of the most serious loopholes for possible evasion of the motor fuel rationing is indicated in assertions that some dealers have sold gasoline to favored customers without punching the corresponding units in the ration cards. Probably, in the more permanent system to be inaugurated July 1, it would be better to provide coupons to be torn off with each sale and require that these be turned in to the wholesaler if the filling station operator is to refill his tanks.

Then there is still the question whether the eastern seaboard of the United States, and possibly the Pacific Northwest, will continue to stand alone in restrictions on the use of gasoline. Extension of restrictions to the Middle West has been urged but it is not certain, in view of the tanker transportation bottleneck, that this would help the eastern supply. If it turns out that the East, including New England, has to be more strictly limited than the rest of the country in distribution of gasoline for its automobiles, it occurs to some that this area then ought to be given a priority on bicycles in the unfreezing orders which are scheduled to come out shortly.

Anyway, it's an unusual A-card holder who doesn't think of several things he'd like to see tried while the pump is clicking out his three gallons.

Seems as though the fellow who used to catch baseballs dropped off the Washington Monument ought to be somehow useful in aerial attacks.

Military Scholarships?

Somebody in Congress who really believes in equality of opportunity should get behind the plan for military scholarships put forward by President Conant of Harvard. His proposal is that plans to make officers out of college boys be democratized by giving two years of college training free to high-school graduates who show promise as officer material.

For some time college boys have been struggling with a big question—to get on with their studies or to join up? The Army and Navy have recently come out with plans for keeping the boys in college. Freshmen and sophomores are allowed to enlist at once but continue for eighteen months or two years in preparation for competitive examinations. Those who pass will go into officers' training schools, those who fail into the ranks.

Dr. Conant's point is that these plans cover only one-third of the potential officer material—the 200,000 who go to college out of the 600,000 who graduate from high school every year. Because they lack the money or live far from a college 400,000 boys will be passed by each year under present schemes for training officers in the colleges.

The Conant proposal would require possibly $200,000,000 and the setting up of local boards all over the country to select boys and allocate them among some 500 colleges. The present system of training officers at West Point and Annapolis furnishes a precedent for paying students' expenses. And certainly postwar America will be on a firmer democratic base if today officers are chosen as fairly as possible and from all sections of society.

Dinner for the Cook

The first ate apples on the street, the second was "not so good of the manners," and there was yet a third whom she suspected of having her money on his mind. So Halka remained Miss Franko, and cook to the Steinmans, of New York, for fifty years. Now she is a woman of independent means and a knowledge of four languages but not ready to retire because "work is good for the mind, the body and the spirit."

Obviously Miss Franko is no ordinary servant, and her employers are no ordinary employers. Rarely does the servant get the master he deserves, or the master the servant.

It was Montaigne who remarked that few men have been admired by their servants. And the literature of peoples whose way of life has been dependent on servants is full of complaints about their idleness or their saucy tongues.

When Miss Franko's fifty years of service were rounded out one day last week she was invited to dinner with a branch of the family for whom she works. Except for her surprise at a party ("For me!") she appears to have carried herself with the ease of one long recognized as an equal among those whom she served.

This is not surprising in America. What may surprise some is that her employers did not act as if they were entertaining royalty, but only as if they were spending an evening with a good friend. Which will not go unnoticed in a country where so many people are secretly awed by their cooks.

Armed With Aid

Now and then amid the destructive plotting of total warfare, a constructive plan brings a gleam of light to those dwelling in the darkness of Nazi-dominated lands. Decidedly in the constructive field is the plan under consideration by the United States for a Relief Corps to aid territories reconquered by the United Nations.

Immediately upon reconquest, this corps would furnish food and other essential supplies and would commence economic rehabilitation. Where aggressors have passed to plunder and devastate, the Relief Corps would follow to restore and revive. Where Axis agents took over with "permanent" intentions, the Relief Corps' occupation would be temporary. The plan savors somewhat of Louis Adamic's suggestion, in "Two-Way Passage," for "a human program, not power politics, not aggrandizement." Particularly is there similarity in the proposal to include in the civilian personnel of the corps American citizens of foreign birth to serve as agents, linguists, and local administrators.

Mr. Adamic would confine these activities to the United States, regardless of the identity of the nations involved. The Board of Economic Warfare envisages eventual joint action with other United Nations, and thus places the plan on a broader basis.

Our Readers Say—

Stockings and Non-Essential Consumption

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I should like to congratulate you on The Christian Science Monitor story, "The Little Hat That Wasn't There," which was so bold as to imply ladies do not have to wear hats.

This touches a problem that is vital to the war effort. The women with whom I am acquainted are not yet acutely aware of the necessity for cutting down consumption. Many newspapers go on urging us to buy nonessential hats, stockings, jewelry, furniture, cosmetics, and customary household luxuries. We go on buying them, in the meantime loudly criticizing the Administration, the Allies, the Army, Labor, the Red Cross, and everyone else.

I am not sure that stockings are a safe subject to bring up, but they are a particularly good example of the merchandise absurdity that is going on. Stockings seem to me to be nonessential, but those who feel they are essential could wear sturdy, enduring stockings, if modesty were their motive.

The material achievements of our civilization have been so vast that many women's entire lives have been occupied with planning, purchasing and maintaining the material things of a family and household, in order to keep up modern standards of living. Now it is hard to realize that a good deal of it is nonessential; but every woman who is responsible for the consumption of a family has this job to do today. Non-essentials must be discarded.

ANN STEVICK

Denison, Texas

Liquor Round the Army Camps

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A few days ago while driving through one of the large Army camps, I saw six men walking on the road. I stopped the car and asked if they would like to ride. Three of them got in the back seat and two in front with me. I turned to the sixth man and said, "Would you like to go along?" He replied, "I'm the guard, and three of the men are my prisoners. I will stand on the running board."

As we drove on I turned to the three boys and asked why they were under arrest. One replied, "We went to a dance a few nights ago and got drunk and raised cain; I surely wish Uncle Sam would take every drop of liquor in the United States and dump it in the middle of the ocean!" Every man in the car then spoke up and voiced the same opinion. One remarked, as they left me, "I'm glad we're moving to another camp tomorrow. There's no liquor within 150 miles of the place."

Many others have expressed similar thoughts and I feel sure that if the proper authorities only knew how the boys really felt about this curse, they would do something about it.

SUBSCRIBER

Jacksonville, Fla.

"The Family-Sized" Farm

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In December, The Christian Science Monitor carried an editorial entitled, "The Family-Sized Farm," in which one sentence read, "'Chain store' agriculture, groups of farms owned by non-resident investors and operated by paid labor, is gradually becoming a thing of the past."

I am told that this statement has been quoted in certain sections of the West as an argument for discriminatory legislation or taxes against multiple store ownership. Being interested in the general subject, I am curious to know if this was your intention.

Stockton, Calif. RAYMOND W. MILLER

[Editor's Note—In general the Monitor believes that farming is important as a way of living as well as a way of producing. The family-sized farm is a desirable economic unit and farm ownership is to be encouraged the same as home ownership. This, however, is not to say that single-farm ownership fits every agricultural situation or should be enforced by tax policies or legislation. Without such discriminations it has been found that efficient small merchandising units can survive alongside chain stores; the same probably will be found true of farms.]

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Picked Up Any Hitch-Hikers Lately?

Alaskan Road Foreman

Determination edged his words as Ed Wilkinson, foreman for the Alaska Road Commission, directed his crew to drive new roads through to the tin-mining camps. They must finish more miles than he had ever built in a single summer, and he could not expect additional men and equipment. It was May, 1941, in the interior.

You can't help liking Ed Wilkinson. He's a tall, strong man, the dignity of the outdoors in his bronzed face. I met him in a Colorado town at the foot of the Rocky Mountains where he had come on his annual trip "Outside" to visit his partner in the Klondike gold rush of 1898.

"I took the plane from our headquarters at Fairbanks to Hot Springs, a hundred miles west," he began. "If I was going to put through all those roads to the tin-mining camps, I couldn't waste a minute."

My eyes narrowed questioningly. I didn't know that Alaska produced tin. The only tin I'd heard about came from the hot, dank Malay jungles.

Ed smiled broadly. "They produced about fifty tons of tin last year in the Tofty district." His brown eyes, behind gold-rimmed glasses, twinkled. "Tin ore's heavy. I'll bet you couldn't pick up a three-gallon waterbucketful. It runs from the size of coffee beans up to as big as your fist.

"They use a dragline and bulldozer to bring it out of the stream beds. Then they shovel it into sluice boxes, just like you would gold-bearing gravel. It's harder to save than gold, because it's round. . . . But the Government wanted the miners to get out all they could. I had to build roads for them."

Malay tin has been cut off completely by the Japs; likewise that from Burma. There's still Bolivia, of course, but shipping is scarce and long hauls mean more ships.

"But tell me about your work," I put in, for I like construction jobs, where men build things for other men to use.

* * *

Ed's jaw hardened with sudden memory. "We worked as long shifts as we could stand, and we drove the equipment full speed. That meant lots of repairing. My mechanics forgot all about hours; they worked till they got the job done." He smiled proudly. "We had the smaller parts flown out by plane from Fairbanks."

An old hand at flying behind such Northern pilots as the great Joe Crosson, he never ceased to glory in such service. For he remembered the bitter trailing from Dyea beach, where he and his partner had landed in '98, up over the Chilkoot Pass and down to the headwater lakes of the Yukon River and thence on to Dawson, golden city.

"I had orders," Ed added, "to give all aid to the Government crews under Dr. Phillip B. Smith, chief geologist for Alaska, prospecting for strategic metals. They were hunting mostly for molybdenum, platinum, tin and bauxite; Alaska's got mineral riches that haven't been touched. One crew stayed four months with me in Tofty camp."

Although aiding them had interfered with his work, he had done so gladly, for with him service to country comes first. He has been for twenty-seven years a part of the Alaska Road Commission in a harsh new country where men help each other or perish.

"But you got the roads through?" I queried.

"I finished the road from Hot Springs to Eureka and added seven miles to Omega Creek. I ran the finished road to Tofty, added three miles of new road to Woodchopper, on the Tanama River."

* * *

This road foreman, working with an inadequate crew in the Northern wilderness, has insured more tin for humming war industries. He had endured the monotony of never-ending light, the swarms of mosquitoes, the clammy mud that's almost as cold as the ice beneath.

"This summer I'll build more roads," stated the Alaskan road foreman. His face brightened, and in it I caught the resolution of millions of common men who will keep 'em rolling until all Fascists are swept away. "The Army needs roads," he concluded.

FORREST CROSSEN

"Russians Wait for Finns"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The article "Russians Wait for Finns to Hint Break With Nazis," by John Evans, published in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, in many respects was an interesting one. The Finnish contention that the Russian propaganda prior to the aggression of 1939 had duped the Russian people is now corroborated by the words of your correspondent in saying:

> Kremlin propaganda had taught them (the Russian people) to picture all of neighboring Europe, and especially the Finns, as ripe for Communism's benefits.

Not less instructive to know is that "the fierce resistance put up by the Finns profoundly shocked the simple Russian peasants." It was because of this resistance that "the Finns became associated with the Nazis and Fascism." Both these "isms" had, however, nothing to do with Finland's determination to defend herself. The Finns themselves are profoundly convinced that nothing more than their free democratic form of government was responsible for the unanimous and stubborn resistance put up by the Nation in its hour of peril.

When Russia renewed her attack on Finland in June, 1941, the Finns had no other choice than to fight again in self-defense. Finland is, it is true, this time getting help from Germany, but is there any nation, victim of aggression, willing to refuse help even if it comes from quarters diametrically opposed to its own political ideology?

The story of Mr. Evans is also apt to raise other questions. What part the Kremlin propaganda has in what is told about the attitude of the Soviet Union toward Finland under the present war? The Russians invariably point out, according to Mr. Evans, that they offered to make peace with the Finns last summer on extremely generous terms—restoration of all territory taken in the previous war plus a portion of Eastern Karelia.

In this connection the Finnish Government contends that no offer of peace was ever communicated to it. The Russian allegation that the Finns refused to accept the offer is consequently groundless and apparently serves propaganda purposes which have little if anything to do with desire for peace. To allege, furthermore, as the Russians are doing, that Finns immediately after the Soviet-Finnish peace treaty allowed several German divisions to enter their country and prepare for the attack on Russia is preposterous in light of indisputable facts. It was the Soviet Union that forced Finland immediately after the Moscow peace to agree to transit of Russian troops and trains on the Finnish railroads from Russia to Hanko and back. No attack on Russia was made from Finland either by Finnish or any other troops before the Soviet forces had for several days bombed the Finnish cities and other localities where there were only Finns.

How could anyone expect that Finland, unless she be totally crushed, would grant, in order to get peace, passage of Soviet troops across her territory and the use of Finnish bases from which to wage war against Germany. The fate of Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia is a paramount example of disaster linked with trust put in Soviet word. The Finns prefer to sacrifice their lives in defense of their liberty and democracy, and are certainly not to be led by propaganda under the present circumstances to accept any peace offer which would give Soviet troops the right to use Finnish territory for any purposes.

War is horrible, and the Finns, no doubt, look forward to the time when they can reconstruct what has been destroyed in the course of two wars. But a peace which again would humiliate the Finnish nation is something for which the Finns, I am afraid, are not ready.

URHO TOIVOLA,
Counselor of Finnish Legation
Washington

The Wide Horizon

Why France Resists

By Norlon Webb

One salient aspect of today's unprecedented war is the opportunity it created for the Nazis plus the Pétain-Laval combine to distort in the world's eyes the true character of France, so as to mislead, confuse and actually fabricate doubt about the country's fate as a nation.

For this reason President Roosevelt's remarks on April 28 and Secretary of State Cordell Hull's latest reaffirmation of faith in the French people and conviction they will reject Laval's all-out collaboration with the Axis are reassuringly welcome for French morale, especially at this critical turn of the war as it affects Martinique.

In placing America unequivocably side by side with "the brave French people" in their anti-Axis fight, the President touched on those factors underlying the ability of the great majority of Frenchmen to endure, protest, battle, and die rather than yield to Nazi tyrants or to the terrorist Laval.

The peculiarly sensitive French people have gone through tragic and heartrending events since the collapse in June, 1940. Yet today's violent surges and uprisings all over France show their resistance to the Nazi-Pétain-Laval usurpers of their cherished freedom to be increasing vigorously and not decreasing as their oppressors desire. This is a gratifying and emphatically healthy sign that the moral fiber and courage developed in French character for well over a century and a half is not palpably weakening. It also shows that the Republic of France, which President Roosevelt said he hoped would "soon be restored to full dignity," lives on in the heart of the French masses.

* * *

What qualities enabled these masses over a stretch of 153 years to achieve increasing success over despotic governments and in the development of liberty and broadening of men's legitimate rights?

In spite of twentieth-century social advances, France has remained largely a land of middle-class bourgeois, small farmers, industrial workers, and artisans. These constitute about 95 per cent of the population and without exception cherish almost fanatically the personal independence won in 1789.

Since the Republic and independence are synonymous to them, they are all republican-minded. They have little in common with the type of Frenchman embodied in a Pétain or Laval who belong to the small remnant of anti-democratic Rightists with demoded ideas and who link their fortunes with another restricted group of French reactionaries controlling most of France's economic wealth, all of whom now make common cause with the Nazis for a "new order." The immense majority of French men and women are hard workers, performing their tasks with a certain severity and pursuing a rigid routine of economy and strict savings. The outside world really knows relatively little about their lives.

* * *

Through suffering and often bitter trials the French people have learned certain basic truths which cannot be dislodged from their character. These spring generally from ideas evolving from the Declaration of the Rights of Man and "principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity," as the President put it.

French character in its ensemble today is showing no evidence of having changed after two and a half years of war and stress. It is in fact, fully sustaining its 153-year-old record by proving a solid pillar of resistance against Axis despotism and wiles.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

The Law a Memorandum

Republics abound in young civilians, who believe that the laws make the city, that grave modifications of the policy and modes of living, and employments of the population, that commerce, education, and religion, may be voted in or out; and that any measure, though it were absurd, may be imposed on a people, if only you can get sufficient voices to make it a law. But the wise know that foolish legislation is a rope of sand, which perishes in the twisting; that the State must follow, and not lead, the character and progress of the citizen; the strongest usurper is quickly got rid of; and they only who build on Ideas, build for eternity; and that the form of government which prevails, is the expression of what cultivation exists in the population which permits it. The law is only a memorandum.—"Emerson's Essays," RALPH WALDO EMERSON (1803-1882).

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